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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 187 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Oct.	Salsette	6000	Moltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	.....
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja	12500	.....	.....
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10300
15th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	.....
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua	11000	.....	.....
6th Dec.	Arcadia	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	.....
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta	8000	.....	.....
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	.....
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	.....
28th ,,	Maloja	12500	.....	.....
7th March.	Persia	8000	.....	.....
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10300
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	.....
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya	7000	.....	.....
4th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua	11000	.....	.....
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May	Caledonia	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	.....

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4623	29th Sept.	10th Oct.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hotl.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Oct.	31st Oct.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiensen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	6th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan...	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	28rd Feb...	21st Feb...
City of Calcutta.	A&C	7680*	12th Mar...	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April..	11th April...
City ofKarachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May .	25th May...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
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Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynæcological Surgery	18	12
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Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
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Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

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A. N. PHARMACY.
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STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
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LHASA 2184, Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695. Th. 16th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

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Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
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*PALAMCOTTA 3413 ,, 30th October.
†PURNEA .. 3305 ,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA .. 3418 Thursday, 27th Nov.
*Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
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9th October, 1913.
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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
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do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
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2. PALADIN.—Ch. W. G., up to any weight, good looking, very fast and exceptionally handy; very quick and easy to play, played in the 'Mahableshwar Tournament 1912,' also ran in 'Mahableshwar Races' and came second.—Price Rs. 2,500.

3. MINX.—T. B. Ch. W. M., very well bred and good looking, by 'Magistrafe' from a 'Predominant' mare, 6 years, exceptionally handy, very fast and strong, upto weight.—Price Rs. 2,000.

4. CHESTER-LOU.—T. B. Ch. Aus. M. very well bred and good looking by 'Bloodshot' dam by 'Grand Master,' 6 years, light mouth, plenty of weight, fast and easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.

5. MIRTH.—Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking and upto any weight, fast and partially trained. Price Rs. 1,500.

6. PALOTTA.—T. B. Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking by 'Chesterman' dam by 'Rouge-et-noir,' up to any weight, fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,500.

7. PAQUITTA.—T. B. Gr. Aus. M., by 'Amhurst,' 6 years, light weight, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.

8. PATIENCE.—Bay Aus. M., 5 years, strong and very fast, a good medium weight pony; partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.

9. VELOCITY.—Bay High Class Arab, 6 years, plenty of quality and weight, very fast and handy, easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.

10. DIJLA.—High Class Gr. Arab, 6 years, upto weight, exceptionally fast, very quick and handy.—Price Rs. 1,500.

11. CHICHESTER.—Chestnut high class Arab, 6 years, upto any weight and plenty of quality; very strong, good looking and good tempered; very fast and exceptionally handy. Has won races.—Price Rs. 1,500.

12. DARWESH.—High class Gr. Arab, 9 years, very nice looking, fast, very handy and easy to play. Ran in Mahableshwar Races and came second.—Price Rs. 1,200.

13. SOLICITOR.—Gr. Arab, 6 years, fine heavy weight pony, fast and easy to play, good mouth.—Price Rs. 900.

14. SCINDE.—Gr. Arab, 7 years, very strong pony, light mouth, fast and handy to play.—Price Rs. 900.

15. VOLUNTEER.—Bay Arab, 6 years, upto weight, very fast and handy, partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,000.

16. BOLERO.—Gr. Arab, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 700.

17. DEWAN.—Gr. Arab, 5 years, very fast and strong pony, easy to play and upto weight.—Price Rs. 800.

1. All above Ponies priced low to secure immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo this season.

2. All Ponies except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16, are upto Tournament form and were going to have been entered in the coming Polo Tournament Season, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16 are fast and promising and should make first class ponies. Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 hold also W. I. T. Certificates.

3. Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 16 should win first class races after good training.

4 All Ponies are measured for life and are believed to be absolutely sound; open to Veterinary examination.

5. Reasonable offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India.

FOR SALE.

OWING TO MOURNING—all from Home this month from noted Paris and London houses—meant for coming winter season mostly new some never worn and hardly a quarter of what they cost owner, not known in India.

1. Pale grey coat and skirt of wide ribbed all pure silk material, grey chiffon blouse trimmed silver to match, skirt newest drapery, wide deep blue moire sash swathed round hips, ocat lined white satin, never worn, (Maison Belon), Rs. 60. 2. Soft white satin foulard frock, with round black spot, small basque round bodice, trimmed white net, embroidered white passementerie, buttons, waist-band and large bow in front of lovely shade cerise ribbon, under-skirt of soft white silk (Maison Belon) Rs. 50. 3. Pink chiffon velvet ball gown, tunic of white Brussels net, edged crystal fringe, bodice trimmed rich silver lace, worn once, new, Rs. 60 (from Ferluce). 4. Primrose crepe de chine ball gown trimmed very fine white lace and small different coloured chiffon roses, never worn, a lovely frock, Rs. 50. 5. Tea gown entirely made of cream lace, with insertions of heavy lace trimmed chestnut satin, made on soft white silk, never worn, (Marshall and Snellgrove) for Rs. 45. 6. Ball gown of white Liberty satin trimmed white chiffon, lace and pearls, worn once, absolutely new. Rs. 60. 7. Ball gown of Royal blue chiffon woven with bunches of large silver flower, made over pale pink satin, bodice and skirt outlined with bands of paste diamonds, worn twice as new, from Robaine, Rs 60. 8. Long black satin evening or afternoon coat trimmed, black chiffon velvet, and long black silk fringe lined soft black silk, very smart and in perfect condition, for Rs. 30. 9. Ivory cream chiffon velvet afternoon frock (all pure silk), deep white net yoke trimmed brown marabout draped skirt, worn a few times, perfectly new and a beautiful gown, Rs 45. 10. Black chiffon velvet coat and skirt trimmed black silk braid and black silk hand embroidery, draped skirt, hardly worn and as new (Robaine), lined Royal blue satin for Rs. 45. 11. Dark blue serge coat and skirt with collar and cuffs of hand embroidered nattier blue linen short coat lined white satin, as new and very smart, beautifully cut skirt, Rs. 30. 12. Pink linen frock, long tunic turned over white linen collar, front of tucked and frilled white cambric, never worn, for Rs. 30. 13. Exquisite garden party frock of ivory satin charmeuse trimmed fine white lace, and long silk fringe, skirt beautifully draped worn 3 times and perfectly new, Rs. 50. 14. Gown of finest white face cloth, lace sleeves, deep net yoke, trimmed lace and small touch of lovely nattier blue velvet a charming frock from Ferluce, as new. Rs. 45. 15. Very smartly cut suit of all wool nattier blue eponge cloth very smartly tailored coat lined white satin Rs. 35. 16. Aft. gown of smethyst silk crepon bodice trimmed dull oxydized lace and pearl and amethyst trimmings very pretty, from Buckmaster, for Rs. 45. These last two items are larger measurements and both dresses worn but in excellent condition. 17. Black tucked chiffon blouse over white satin with small white satin collar hand embroidered in silk, very pretty, Rs. 8. 18. 2 silk shirts (cream glace), worn, at Rs. 2 each. 19 Dark mole shantung coat and skirt short coat very smart, worn, silk in coat perished, Rs. 10. 20. Small dark blue hat (Woolland) trimmed pheasant's wing, Rs. 5. 21. Evening blue silk brocade petticoat trimmed net and ribbon, Rs. 5 Measurements about front 42, waist 26, bust 38. No approval possible, sent V.P.P. in order of application received. These things must be sold before October 30th as owner is returning Home immediately—Apply H.S., c/o GRINDLAY & CO., Bankers, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, will commence work in the Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, at 8 a.m. on the 22nd October, 1913. Candidates for admission should apply to Mr K. S. AIYAR, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Aiyar will also attend at the Elphinstone College from 8 to 10 a.m. on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. The fee payable for the first term will be Rs. 40.

Poona, 7th October, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department. Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Main Building of the King-Emperor Edward VII. Technical School, Dhulia, costing Rs. 61,000.

2. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes must accompany the tender, the forms of which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of rupee one per cent.

3. Particulars regarding the work can be seen at the undersigned's office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all days except Sundays.

4. The right to accept or reject a tender without assigning reasons rests with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

5. Tenders must be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1913.

W. N. CARTLAND,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.

The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Drill Blue 27" wide to standard pattern	1,50,000
Cloth Drill Khaki 27" wide to standard pattern	20,000
Cloth Drill White 27" wide to standard pattern	50,000
Cloth Drill Red Superior 27" wide to standard pattern	1,000
Cloth Cotton Blue for menials pugrees 24" wide in lengths of 8¼ yards to standard pattern...	2,18,750

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Grey Blanketting to standard pattern	30,000
Cloth Blanketting dyed black to standard pattern	6,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India, the material will be made or other source of supply.

3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.

4 Samples of various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1913.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Summer and Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 or other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 3rd Oct., 1913.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow to the above Railway for the year 1914, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 6th November, 1913.

Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one.

KALYAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF 10 GUINEAS.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW COMMITTEE, Kalyan Taluka, Thana District, proposes to offer a Special Prize of the value of 10 Guineas, for a Rice Cleaning and Polishing Machine of a small size, driven by a small oil engine, which can be worked in an average village on co-operative principles. Both European and Native Manufacturers are invited to compete. The Committee will assign a suitable place and offers other facilities to show the machine in actual working. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.

The Show will be held at Kalyan on the 5th, 6th and 7th January, 1914.

Kalyan, 29th September, 1913.

DASTUR DARASHAH R. SANJANA,
Chairman,
Agriculture Show Committee.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 14th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited,
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1913.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mohumad Yusuf as a Director.

4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a Director.

5th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite as a Director.

6th.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

7th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

8th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1913.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after the 31st October, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th October, 1913, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Queensland Maple and Bunya Pine Timbers" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 28th October, 1913, at which place, hour and date, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. No contractors or representatives will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of tenders unless he personally presents a tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening tenders except the name of the contractors or firms whose tenders have been received.

2. The following quantities will be required:—

(1) Queensland Maple. 100 tons.
(2) Bunya Pine ..... 100 tons.

3. Tenderers should note that payments will be made on Railway measurements as stated in the form of tender.

4. The form of tender and conditions with specifications can be obtained from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab) on application and payment of a sum of Rs. 105. Out of this amount Rs. 5 will be retained towards the cost of the form of tender and the balance will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a "bonafide" tender is submitted. In the case of successful tenderers the money will be retained as part security of the contract to be entered into by them.

5. Tenders not specifying the place of delivery will be rejected.

6. No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the whole or any part of any given tender.

By Order
CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.
Carriage and Wagon Supdt.'s Office.
Moghalpura (Punjab).
Dated, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the PUBLIC that from the 10th idem, two up and two down trains will run each way over the Matheran Steam Tramway to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		471. Down.	473. Down.
		H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep. ..	10-15.	16-25.
Matheran	Arr. ..	12-15.	18-25.

UP TRAINS.

		470. Up	472 Up.	
		On Mondays.	On Tuesdays to Sundays inclusive.	Daily.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	Dep. ..	7-25.	7-45.	13-45.
Neral	Arr. ..	8-57.	9-17.	15-17.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Victoria Terminus.
Dated 8th October, 1913.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NIZAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from and on behalf of Bai Bachubai wife of Cowasjee Framjee Mogrelia, Administratrix of the estate and effects of Bai Ruttonbai widow of Nanabhoy Hosangjee Mogrelia, deceased, pursuant to the Letters of Administration, therefore granted to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testimentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 15th day of September, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 77 7/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 158 and New No. 74-76, Old Survey No. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—

On or towards the East by the property formerly of Eduljee Cowaseje and now of Dossabhai Hormasjee Bhimardiwalla, on or towards the West by the house of Maneckjee Cursetjee on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street, and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Solicitors for the Administratrix at their office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable building, plots, situate at Mahim, opposite the Peer Makdum Saheb Durga.

Hight Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 812 of 1910.

The Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Ahmed Jamal and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of February, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned building plots, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1913, and the following days till all the plots are sold at 4 p.m., (S.T.), each day at the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tak Land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 164, Collector's New No. 3732, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 1-52. The land has been divided into the following 17 plots and each plot will be put up for sale separately or two or more plots will be sold in one lot as may be convenient. Plots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 abut on the Mahim Bazaar Road, towards the east, Plot No. 1 abuts on a public passage on or towards the west and south. Plots No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 also abut on a public passage towards the west. Plot No. 8 also partially abuts on a public passage towards the west.

A plan has been prepared showing these plots and the same will be opened for the inspection of intending purchasers at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor, as also at the Office of the Auctioneers, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., All the plots have been actually demarcated by means of boundary lines and the purchasers shall be taken to have purchased the plots as thus demarcated.

The following are approximates of the plots.

Plot No.	Area sq.	Plot No.	Area sq.
1	480	9	504
2	326	10	489
3	321	11	480
4	325	12	430
5	591	13	446
6	624	14	430
7	665	15	416
8	536	16	402
		17	327

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1913. 252

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.

THE WONDERFUL JAPS

IN AN ENTIRELY

NEW PROGRAMME.

The remaining Parts of

"PROTEA"

ARE MORE DRAMATIC EVEN THAN THE FIRST.

If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30 and then stay to see the whole film——no extra charge.

ALL PICTURES AT 8-30 SHOW.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

at 3 p.m.

Being the Dusera Bank Holiday

THE PROGRAMME WILL BE

1. QUEEN BESS.

as played by

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT

and

2. THE EGAWA TROUPE OF JAPANESE ACROBATS.

147

COMING!

SENSATION AFTER SENSATION

Can be found in

WAMBA

A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE

Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE

The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the bloodthirsty lions.
The rescue of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Juugle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the cliff. The Man-Hunt, etc., etc.

Two Thousand feet of Hair-raising Incidents. Breathless Situations. Picturesque Locations. Fascinating Plot. Jungle Terrors and Realism.

LOOK OUT FOR

SATURDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1913.

TIME—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

MATINEE SHOW at 5 to 6-30 on Saturday and Sunday.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

148

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

PROTEA.

(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)

Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for

ONE WEEK MORE.

So don't miss this chance! Please note:—

HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.

300

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Mougini Bros. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture such as tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, palm stands, bookcase, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding door cupboards, nearly new iron safe by Godrej, lathe machine, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, wash-hand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, cots, carved tables roll-topped writing tables, "Empire" and "Adler" typewriters in good order, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, ice box, table ornaments, pictures, China mattings, cooking utensils, etc.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1913. 257

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

QF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 pair of Abluck colour pegoo ponies, both go in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornaments, carpets, pictures, lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and washed tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, bentwood chairs, book presses, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Thomas MacDonald, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 4 cylinder, 5 seated Humber Motor Car, speed 30 miles per hour, 12 knots. No. 328.

catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khatao Mansion Cooperage, opposite the Band Stand (ground floor), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumbwaiters, lamps, carpets, wall clocks, drawing suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, figures, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses writing tables, glass door book presses, teapoys cane niture etc., etc.

furniture etc., etc., the property of G. Pollard Esqr. and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD PAREL.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortagor Adamji Dawoodji and in exercises of the power of sale contained in the Dead of Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of June, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the following properties in one lot on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1913, at the hour of 5 p.m., (S.T.)

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at New Pared Mingal Mandli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1424 sq. yds, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 229, 279, 281, 281, and 287, New Nos. c/12285 and d/12136 and Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4A/2815 and 9/2815 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property of Nawroji Bimji on or towards the North partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Clement Francis King and another and on or towards the South by the property of Pascol Mines.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Ferguson Road near New Parel Mingal Mandli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1664 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 284, 286, 287, 129, 283, and 190, New Nos. 12113, 12114, and 12115, and New Survey Nos. 1-2-10/2814, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described partly by the property hereinafter fourthly described on or towards the East partly by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described on or towards the South partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the property of Pascol Mines and on or towards the North partly by the Ferguson Road, partly by the property of the said Clement Francis King and others.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ferguson Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 481 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 179, and 179, New No. 12104, and New Survey No. 1c/2814 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Clement Francis King and others on or towards the West and South by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on or towards the North by the said Ferguson Road. And

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO., (Contd.)

FOURTLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 844 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 283, 284, New Nos. 12113, 12114, and 12115, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore Secondly described on or towards the West by the property of Framji Bilimoria, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore Secondly described and on or towards the North by the said Ferguson Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2107/77and street No. 1103 F.

And which said four plots hereinbefore separately described make up one whole piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground settled under Act VI of 1850, situate lying and being at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 4423 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey, Nos. 1/2814, 1A/2814, 1A/2814, 1EA/2814, 2/2814, 4A/2815, and 9/2815, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by Tulsi Water Pipe Road, and partly by the property of Clement Francis King and others, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Bamonji on or towards the South by the property of Sorabjee Jamshedji Sodawaterwalla, and on or towards the North by the said Ferguson Road, and buildings standings on which said land are assessed by the Collector of Municipal, Rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 2107 (1), (1A), (6), (6A), (6C), (6D), (6E), and (7), and Street. Nos. 1103, (1A), (E), (EA), (EB), (EC), (ED), (FF), and (F).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the mortgagees at their Office at No. 25 Esplanade Road, Fort, Old Agra Bank Building or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	843
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Co., attorneys for the executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 9th October, 1913. 254

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Oct. 7.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 73½; Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53 0 55; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; antwerp sellers.q uiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship. 46½; Oct.-Nov. ;Dunkirk done quiet. Calcutta Linseed 45½; Oct.-Nov.; London done Easir.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged :— Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat-F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; value quiet but steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; firm good biz doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½; sellers Jan.-March; neglected German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers September; opened firm and dearer closed steady, 9-9½; sellers May.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-9; Sep.-Oct.; value dull. Java Sugar unchanged still idle.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 43½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers quiets.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Oct.-Nov.; Hull nearest value quiet.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hour on Wednesday, the 8th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Clouds has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the north-western districts but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal Maximum temperature is above the average in the south-east Punjab; the minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues higher than usual; the minimum is also in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0.40" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana where temperature is above the average during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar and are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect Temperature during days generally above the average temperature is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar night Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern districts but moderate or heavy cloud persists elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the cloudless area. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen: Ratnagiri has had 1.07", Mormugao 0.41" and Karwar 0.32". Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in the minimum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan and in defect in Hyderabad; the minimum is higher than usual at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Masulipatam again reports a heavy fall of three inches and Cochin 1.45". Rainfall has been fairly general in the Konkan, on the Malabar coast and in the Madras Deccan and local in the Carnatic and upper Sind. Cloud has increased in the extreme north and also in Cutch. Kathiawar and the central parts of the country. Isolated showers are likely on the north Coromandel coast, in Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan, on the Malabar coast and in the south Konkan. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th of October 1913.

STATIONS	Temp in the Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in the Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ABAR						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	86.3	69.0	72	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.0	76.3	82	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	99.3	83.6	65	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	70.5	54	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi	86.4	65.1	72	..	24.44	+1.87
Lahore	99.4	71.7	48	..	18.09	+2.87
Sirsa	102.3	67.0	47	..	17.84	+6.64
Ambala	97.5	62.9	67	..	28.21	+4.68
Delhi	98.5	69.8	48	..	13.66	—9.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.0	72.5	38	..	7.39	—17.21
Mainpuri	100.8	68.1	59	..	10.66	—13.26
Jhansi	103.6	74.5	25	..	9.64	—25.34
Cawnpore	98.1	70.4	61	..	18.32	—14.31
Allahabad	99.6	75.5	52	..	22.36	—12.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.1	69.8	68	0.40	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	86.5	77.0	87	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	99.1	76.2	41	..	11.16	—7.76
Jaipur	102.2	73.6	25	..	12.71	—9.07
Kotah	103.1	78.6	27	..	15.62	—10.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTAL INDIA WEST—						
Ibaol	100.0	70.0	55	..	38.37	+25.04
Dwarka	93.8	78.2	85	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	88.6	78.3	47	..	24.55	×7.49
Rajkot	100.6	75.8	55	..	28.55	+2.95
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pare.	101.5	70.8	50	..	35.95	+16.15
Surat	101.4	71.1	98	..	37.46	—2.35
Ahmedabad	102.6	74.7	54	..	35.61	×6.74
Deesa	100.8	65.9	51	..	25.15	+11.94
Neemuch	98.9	66.0	31	..	23.80	—3.29
Indore	96.6	65.1	38	..	36.48	+5.73
CENTAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.8	64.8	64	..	36.39	—20.79
Saugor	97.8	71.1	23	..	22.92	—19.80
Hoshangabad	97.6	69.1	71	..	36.21	—9.75
Khandwa	98.7	65.6	42	..	38.15	+10.33
Akola	98.7	73.0	45	..	26.78	—2.17
Amraoti	93.3	74.3	62	..	34.77	+5.05
Nagpur	95.6	70.8	59	..	43.25	—0.61
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	93.7	74.6	72	..	35.33	—9.44
KONKAN						
Bombay	88.9	81.4	82	..	68.61	—0.90
Ratnagiri	88.3	73.4	85	1.07	69.13	—28.04
Mormugao	85.5	73.2	97	0.41	86.48	—0.18
Karwar	84.7	73.0	86	0.32	88.09	—25.28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	66.6	42	..	14.87	—5.01
Ahmednagar	94.6	71.5	36	..	20.82	+1.94
Poona	94.0	71.8	75	..	23.88	+1.97
Sholapur	92.8	71.1	56	..	11.97	—12.16
Bijapur	91.2	71.3	79	0.06	11.70	—4.31
Belgaum	83.8	66.5	90	..	36.25	—3.71
Aurangabad	95.4	73.0	41	..	21.33	—3.31
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.9	72.7	70	..	36.80	×0.41
Hyderabad	83.8	72.2	84	..	14.57	—10.30
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	75.3	80	..	87.88	—22.53
Calicut	85.3	72.6	90	0.33	83.44	—7.47
Cochin	85.7	73.7	84	1.45	75.61	+0.48
Colombo	86.0	73.5	95	0.21	17.29	—5.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	75.2	91	3.00	26.21	+1.81
Bellary	85.0	70.3	94	0.46	7.93	—4.09
Cuddapah	81.5	70.0	83	0.11	11.61	—9.33
Madras	88.0	74.0	91	0.40	11.55	—6.37
Bangalore	80.3	65.8	90	0.02	18.63	—3.06
Coimbatore	87.9	72.3	99	..	5.54	—1.25
Trichinopoly	92.1	72.8	71	0.51	8.16	—5.05
Negapatam	86.7	75.7	90	..	12.85	×1.18

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The depression in the Bay crossed near Vellore, and its centre now is over Cuddapah. It is very feeble and giving only light rain.

The disturbance in the north-west occasioned a few showers but not likely to give rain of any importance.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, Madras and the Deccan; fairly general in Burma and the north Madras coast; local in the North-West Frontier Province and north-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in north-east Baluchistan, Upper Sind, south Hyderabad, and Mysore. Yamethin reports 1 inch; Drosh and Fort Sandeman ¾; Jacobabad ½; Ratnagiri 1; Cochin 1½; Kurnool 2; Masulipatam 3; Cocanada 1½.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 7th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·820
Temperature of Air	degrees	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	81·2
Dew Point	,,	80·0
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	5·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do.	..	80·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	SSW, S WSW, NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 85
Fall of Rain	..	inch 0·00
Total fall during month	..	0·00
Total fall during year	..	68·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 8th October	..	0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th October 1913 was 30 068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft	in
	Oct.				
Wed	8	m 6	23	25	3
		6	16 a	22	9
Thurs.	9	m 7	53	25	4
		8	5 a	23	4
Fri	10	m 8	50	25	8
		9	6 a	24	3
Satur.	11	m 9	23	26	0
		9	42 a	25	2
Sun.	12	m 9	50	26	4
		10	13 a	26	0
Mon.	13	m 10	16	26	7
		10	43 a	26	9
Tues.	14	m 10	41	26	9
		11	13 a	27	5

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. in
	Oct.			
Wed.	8			
		1	25 a	20 10
Thurs.	9	m 0	26	19 9
		2	27 a	20 1
Fri.	10	m 1	42	19 9
		3	4 a	19 3
Satur.	11	m 2	42	19 5
		3	32 a	18 6
Sun.	12	m 3	22	19 0
		3	57 a	17 9
Mon.	13	m 3	56	18 8
		4	22 a	17 1
Tues.	14	m 4	28	18 4
		4	47 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset
8. (Wed.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22 m
9. (Thurs.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
10. (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20 m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19 m
13. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18 m
14. (Tues.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 16·2m. A. M.
Full Moon 15th 11h. 36.9m. A. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 4h. 23.0 m. A. M.
New Moon. 30th 7h 59.2 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 9.

983. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "C" Company will parade on Friday at 6-30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7. A.M. and Friday at 6. P.M.

984. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7586 Vol. R. E. Wilson.
No. 7587 Vol. H. C. Short.
No. 7588 Vol. W. C. Decan.

No. 5840 V. S. Threlfall having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company.

985. *Leave.*—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain C. N. Moberly from 10th October. to 9th November 1913.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

Notice

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 P.M. Programme will be published shortly.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Consols 2½ %	..	73 3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25.28
Rentes 3 %	..	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·45½
Bar Silver Spot	..	28¼
2 months hence	..	28¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying		
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	..	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Instant.		
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 125,000 for Egypt		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.		4½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months		5 1-8
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m.st		5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77-9
Interest day to day loans	..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 8.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood to-day in a sea-saw state and a limited amount of business was done during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 95-1 slightly improved and closed at Rs. 95-1-6 for 31st October delivery.

Ready Paper changed hands at about an anna less than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

For mutual convenience business in the Share Market was suspended today by the brokers themselves as numerous difficulties have cropped up with respect to Havalas given by the Credit Bank of India which required immediate settlement. We trust everything will pass off smoothly and satisfactorily and the anxiety that prevails will have a peaceful termination and, in course of time the Market will assume its usual activity.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	17, 0
Total Day's Imports	..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier 1 4 demand	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Unsettled with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	7·70 d
Egyptian F. G.	10·15 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	an. 13.26 Mar. 13.30.
New Orleans noon call Jan 13.20 Mar. 13.24	
New Orleans 10 m. Jan. 13·52 Mar 13·60	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·20	7·22
N. D.	7·22	7·15
D. J.	7·21	7·14
J. F.	7·20	7·14
F. M.	7·20	7·14
M. A	7·20	7.14
A. M	7·19	7.13
M. J	7·19	7·12
J. J.	7.17	7·10
J. A.	7·15	7·08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	..	Barely Easy
Estimated Sales	..	8,000
Total Imports	..	17,000
Future delivery prices:—		

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·22	7·16
N. D.	7·15	7·08
D. J.	7·14	7·07
J. F.	7·14	7·07
F. M.	7·14	7·07
M. A.	7·14	7·07
A. M.	7·13	7·08
M. J.	7·12	7·08
J. J.	7·10	7·04

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	..	11-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	..	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	..	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	..	2-3½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lispmans No. 1500	..	13-9
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	..	11½
40's Bannermills Twist	..	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	..	11½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	..	6 11-16
Buyers or Sellers	..	Sellers
Months	..	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's	..	11½
Water Twist American 40's	..	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	..	11½
Mule Twist American 50's	..	13½
Mule Twist American 60's	..	15½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	..	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	..	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	..	18½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Steady.
,, "Cloths":—Good enjuiry at firm rates.

Weft American 54's	12½
,, Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns":—	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	11½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11½
,, 32's B.	11½
,, 36's W.T.C.	11½
,, 36's B.	11½
,, 42's	12½
,, American 60's	17½
,, Egyptian 60's	17½
,, Egyptian 80's	22

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	103,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	52,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9.000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·16	Previous closing prices. 13·45.

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to weakness in southern spot markets and increased offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.90	Previous price 14 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·78	Previous price 13 7-8
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·39	Previous price 13.62.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·48	Previous price 13.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	61½

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COTTON INDUSTRY OF MANCHESTER.

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS.

The following cable has been received by the Secretary Bombay Millowners' Association from the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations' Manchester, in connection with the statistics of cotton consumption and stocks recently asked for by the Federation:—

4,744,710 Indian Spindles replied, showing a consumption of American cotton of 73,528 bales; Indian cotton, 1,622,909 bales; Egyptian cotton 893 bales; and Sundry cotton, 1,098 bales.

Stocks were:—American cotton 9,494 bales; Indian cotton, 485,470 bales; Egyptian cotton, 95 bales; Sundry cotton, 47 bales.

Replies were received from 129,895,651 spindles altogether, showing a consumption of American cotton of 13,760,261 bales; Indian cotton, 3,394,271 bales; Egyptian cotton, 917,328 bales; and Sundry cotton, 2,205,526 bales.

Stocks were:—American cotton, 1,622,366 bales; Indian cotton, 1,212,939 bales; Egyptian cotton, 245,988 bales; and Sundry cotton 459,478 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 8.

The local market is steady and does not show any decline in prices compared with the previous day notwithstanding the decline in America to the extent of about 25 points. The change of front in the American markets is due to South offering more freely and spinners naturally now do not display the greed at 13½ cents so long as the planters offer more freely. There are still very many in the trade who think that cotton will be lower in the sweet by-and-by. It is of much greater importance than being able to guess correctly the size of the crop, than would be the ability to forecast Manchester lockout, as it is a serious menace to the cotton trade. At present in the beginning of the season whatever may be the size of the crop there is enough cotton for the present requirements of the spindles of the world. Scarcity or no scarcity is a question to be bridged later on and it does not enter into calculations at present.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inf.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool, Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	263	..	..	Do
Do.	262	..	..	25-1.-13
Do.	261	..	..	25-11 13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	262	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandeisu	284	273	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawrd	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee,	316	..	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIXED COMMISSIONS.

SILVER--COTTON OIL--RAW SILK

The Commercial correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" wrote on Sept. 19:—

The question of fixed commissions in the Stock Exchange Committee is being revived. It is contended that by arbitrarily fixing a minimum for these the Stock Exchange has lost much speculative business and undoubtedly instances can be adduced where it is now more expensive than formerly to speculate, the example most often cited being Canadian Pacific shares, the brokers' commission upon which is 3d. per share. There is also a revival of discussion regarding the usefulness of the Stock Exchange official list, more particularly in respect of the wide prices provided by dealers for those who compile the quotations. It is alleged that, as the dealers or jobbers largely outnumber the brokers, they are able to exercise their influence in the fixing of these supposedly official prices. They quote wide figures in order to protect themselves against the possibility of being left with stock which they cannot dispose of except at a loss. For example, among British corporation issues Manchester 3 per cent. is quoted 77 to 80, which should mean that a seller of the stock could expect to get only 77, while a buyer would have to pay 80. It might possibly be found, however, that a dealer would not sell to the public (through a broker) even at the higher price, because so little stock comes to market that he is afraid of incurring a loss if he "made" the price, for having done this he must buy or sell stock within certain limits. To this extent, therefore, the official list is regarded as misleading. The reform pleaded for is that the quotations should be only those at which the dealers are prepared to buy from or sell to the public as represented by the brokers, and if dealers declare that the state of the market does not justify them in "making" prices in any securities, such securities should be distinctively marked in the official list. The instance of Manchester Corporation stocks is not exceptional, for in some industrial securities there is a proportionately larger margin between the supposed buying and selling quotations, especially when the market is inactive, and even where there is a free business it is contended that the dealers if they made closed prices—that is, reduced the margin between the buying and selling price not only for official list but general purposes—would encourage more interest on the part of the public. There is this further point, that the buyer of Manchester Corporation stock at 80, finding he is compelled to sell, would have to wait until the quotation rose to 83 (assuming the same margin was maintained) before he could do so without loss.

Yesterday's further improvement in silver, bringing the price to the highest since May 13 last, was mainly due to the stronger belief that the Indian Government must sooner or later resume buying the metal, while some think that such purchases have already begun. The view is based on the rapid shrinkage of the silver reserves in India, for if the movement continues at the present rate the position would be rather serious before the active season in India finished. London operators, consequently, are confident that the price will further rise, but acknowledge that China holds the key of the position. The stocks there are so large that if China decided to sell she could probably satisfy the Government's requirements. As previously stated, there is also a very big stock in London, but it is strongly believed that this will not be sold unless the price rises much higher, and withal there is still a large uncovered bear account open for Indian speculators. The present rise is assisted by the very small amounts coming forward, this being mainly due to the unsettled state of affairs in Mexico, which has seriously interfered with the output of that great silver-producing country.

The position of the market for cotton oil is now very interesting, not to say peculiar. In America, which is, of course, the great cotton-oil producing country, there is apprehension of scarcity and an extraordinary rise in price. Recently American shippers were asking as much as 45s. per cwt. for the common edible oil known as P.SY., and it is currently reported that the demand in the United States is such as to leave no hope of any serious reduction. Meanwhile, the European markets are moving the other way, and during the last three weeks a fall of nearly £3 per ton has taken place in the price of common oil at Hull. English edible oils of fair quality can be obtained at 35s. to 36s. per cwt., or, say, fully 20 per cent. below the figure demanded from America. Up to the present year many of the British and Continental makers of compound edible fats much preferred to buy American cotton oil, and some of them positively refused to use any other. The pressure of circumstances is, however, compelling these manufacturers to reconsider their position, for it has become impracticable to pay the American prices. The result can scarcely fail to be an important expansion of the markets available for British crushers and refiners, of which it is to be hoped that the trade will take full advantage.

BOMBAY AND KONKAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the petition of the people of Saswad and its surrounding districts for opening a branch line of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway from Saswad Road, Alandi or Rajewadi station to Mahad, in the Kolaba, District, is receiving the attention of the Government, may I request the favour of the insertion of the following, with a view to attract the attention of the authorities concerned, railway projectors and other capitalists?

In 1891 Mr. T. A. Bulkley projected a scheme for the construction of the South Coast Railway. He did not stop here, but actually underwent the expense of surveying the projected line and marking the different stations from Mumbra to Pen; after which for sometime nothing was heard of it to the bitter disappointment of people living along the projected line. Subsequently, however, Col. J. G. Lindsay, Acting Agent to the S. M. Railway, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager of the same railway and the Government Executive Engineer of Ratnagiri and Kolaba, inspected the line and proposed to connect it with the S. M. Railway at Karad at a distance of 233 miles from Bombay.

If this proposed scheme had been carried out, undoubtedly passengers travelling to Mahableshwar *via* Poladpur would have easily reached their destination within eight or nine hours, including Tonga service. This line would not only have attracted passenger traffic, but would also have secured, all the year round, all the local inland goods traffic which at present finds its way only during the fair season to different distant ports and which is altogether suspended during the monsoon for four or five months. Salt traffic from Pen and Uran, which at present finds its way to Campoli, would also have been facilitated, if not accelerated by it. With such prospects, one does not see why there should be so much delay in taking up such a profitable and inexpensive Railway line which also would provide daily bread to thousands of poor unfortunate ryots who, owing to their ignorance of up-to-date scientific agriculture, can ill afford to till the ground and make it yield two blades of grass where one now grows. It is a pity that such a profitable project should have been abandoned, while daily new railways are being constructed or projected. It would be a great boon to the inhabitants of the side of South Konkan and would no doubt develop and enlarge considerably the present inland goods traffic. The journey to Mahableshwar would be shortened and rendered less expensive and more enjoyable, especially,, to people living in this part of the country. Moreover, the ground over which the line would run is most favourable to its construction. Teakwood and stone are found in great abundance and labour is cheap. As to the transporting of iron rails and other materials from Bombay, this can be done without incurring railway or steamer freight—they may be shipped in country crafts and sent direct to Chiploon, Tasgaon, Nagothana, Dharamtar, Pen, Ulwa, etc. A good many other facilities for the construction of this line over all the others that have already been constructed or are at present under construction or contemplation might be mentioned.

It is well-known that during the monsoon all the ports are closed for passengers travelling from and to this part except Dharamtar on account of the unbridged state of streams and rivulets which are unfordable when they over-flow, and travelling becomes so very inconvenient that passengers have often to stop for days together during the journey. These numerous streams and rivulets are crossed by small canoes which the ferrymen refuse to take to the other side except for an exorbitant fare; moreover, passengers do not think it safe to commit themselves to the mercy of these rivulets and streams which are known to be dangerous. These are inconveniences which many of your readers who have occasion to visit this neglected part of Southern Konkan, especially during the monsoon, will readily admit. Higher Government Officials who only visit such parts during the fair season are also aware as to what is passing on or how the people suffer in their respective districts during the wet season. Will they, therefore, raise their sympathetic voice in favour of the poor ryots entrusted to their care in suggesting to Government the scheme by which the unfortunate sufferers may be relieved.

The line proposed was through the town of Karad to Patan, and Helvak down the Kumbharli Ghat on the Sahyadris to Chiplun and *via* Khed, Poladpur, Mahad, Dasgaon, Mangaon, Nagothna, Pen and Panvel to Ulwa near Hog Island in Bombay Harbour.

Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kavilvahal, Oct. 7.

PASSENGER LIST.

List of Passengers per s. s. Salsette sailing 11th October, 1913.

Mr. L. W. Gates, Capt. H. Crossle, Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. Watt, Rev. Cannon H. B. Cogan, Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. Faruki Zahiruddin, Mr. Nuralam Mahomed, Mr. White, Mr. B. C. Dutt, Mr. K. L. Dutt, Mr. H. W. Eastwell, Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Mrs. child and infant Mrs. M. H. Batchelor, Mrs. S. C. L. Batchelor, Mr. E. A. Bird, Mr. Davenport, Captain V. Giles, Mrs. and two children B. C. Graham and infant Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. T. C. Simpson, Major M. O. C. Tandey, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Mr. R. M. Williamson.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

WOMEN MORE EXPERT THAN MEN.

Mr. A. E. Crawley, writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

Women are born swimmers, and the number of experts they produce is larger than in the case of men. There are interesting anatomical reasons for this, which we need not go into; it is sufficient to add that, while more buoyant in water than men, they are slightly less strong and quick in arm and leg work. Swimming strokes, however, admit of a supplementary "rolling" motion, which adds considerably to speed, so the account is more than balanced. We might alter our phrase and say that women are born floaters. I know several who find great difficulty in getting below the surface deep enough for a proper stroke. All this is, perhaps, encouraging for the grown-ups who have never developed their latent powers. It is these I have in mind; if they only knew it they are more likely to learn to swim in a week's sea-bathing than the grown-up man is in a year.

PRELIMINARIES.

Without going into an analysis of the strokes, which are esentially natural—a child often develops them without being taught—and which any swimmer can explain to the learner, we may put a few practical hints, which are original and have paid well, even if they do not happen to be new. The absolute innocent should first get to realise how buoyant the water is. To do this in three feet of water is easy; try lying on the back and placing the hands on the floor of sand or shingle. The legs at once float. In two feet of water the same may be done the reverse way, leading up to the breast-stroke of swimming. In fact, you can practise the leg-work of this stroke in that depth of water very effectively. The main point about this leg-stroke is that the knee should be bent horizontally, not vertically, so that the legs when bent up are in the shape of a flat diamond. This is extremely important and easily attained.

BAD HABITS TO AVOID.

Having now some confidence in the element, the learner may try experiments in deeper, waist, or shoulder-high water. Waves interrupt the beginner, and a calm surface should be thoroughly utilised. It is absurd to invite one who has never done it to fall forward in the water and strike out with the arms. Such a one may begin better by either standing upright and striking downwards with the arms, thus learning how to "tread water"; the feet come up naturally it is like skipping—or by employing the hand of a friend holding her up from a point just above the waist. Thus supported, she can learn the arm-stroke, which is liable to many bad habits in the early stages. The worst of these is sending the arms out bent, instead of straight. Another is not finishing the stroke at the side of the body and underneath. A third is holding the head too far back; it is a strain on the neck, prevents speed, and interferes with both breathing and arm-work.

REALIZATION.

Though a born floater, woman is the old-fashioned methods, as far as possible on, instead of under, the surface. Obviously speed is thus increased, and friction and inertia diminished. The legs should be, therefore, high in the water, and the head not vertical, but horizontal. I do not see how anyone, following some such a common sense system, should not learn the breast-stroke in a few trials. Breathing in the correct—that is, the natural—way will come naturally; the harmony between the work of arms and legs (which is not simultaneous) will come no less naturally. The learner now can swim.

DIFFERENT STROKES.

Through a born floater, woman is not recommended (here at least) to learn floating at once. It is said (in the books) to be so easy; it is really so difficult, except to a practical swimmer. The learner should attend to more practical matters first, the side-strokes and the back-stroke. The latter is the natural preliminary to the art of floating, such as it is. It is, by the way, of far less practical use than treading water, which we have already learnt. When the breast-stroke is mastered the side-strokes follow. Of these, the old-fashioned one, with the upper arm in the water, is far the least trying of all swimming strokes. In speed it is nearly as good as any, and I fail to see why the books no longer trouble about it. For learning it, or any side-stroke, a good way is to try to swim the breast-stroke on your side. The side-stroke is, of course, just that, and you will find its peculiarities come quite naturally as you lengthen the stroke and get more on your side.

EVOLUTION.

Even the peculiar action of the legs, so essential to side-strokes, will evolve itself. This is a scissors movement, the upper knee being thurst out sideways and the under thrust back; they come together like the blades of scissors. The so-called "crawl," a thrust and roll of the leg instead of the bending out and in, is a favourite to-day for speed swimming, and it is combined with a development of the double overhand stroke, in which the body is very flat and the hands clutch the water. Of this and other varieties there is here no space to talk. If the method of learning suggested does not succeed—it is a matter of temperament—the inflated contrivance now so familiar is an excellent substitute.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ORMISTON.

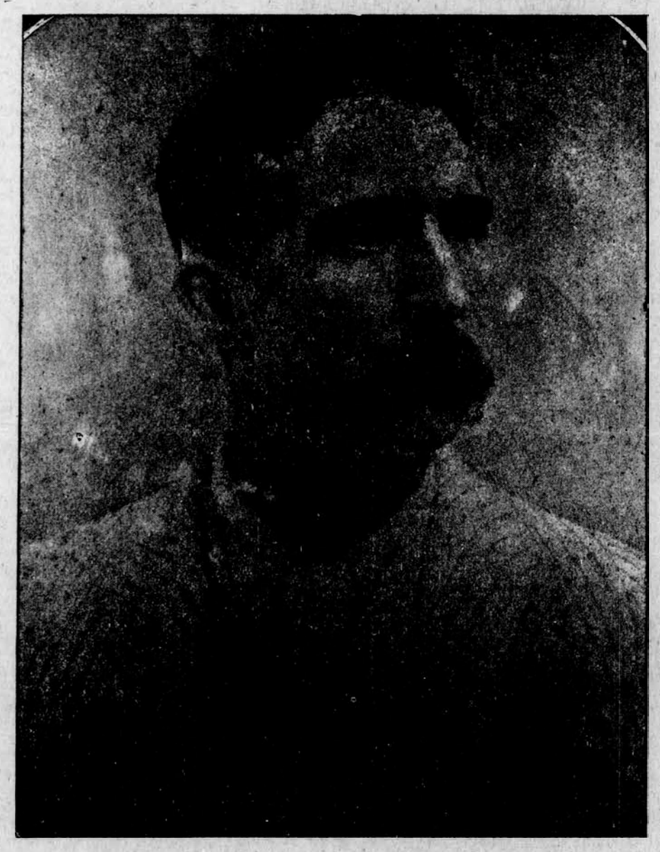

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Ex-engineer of the Bombay Port Trust.
Whose death is reported to-day.

ORIGIN OF LIFE.

EVOLUTION OF THE SUPERMAN.

The Birmingham correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on Sept. 16:—

The members of the British Association to-day pursued the question opened up by Sir Edward Schafer, last year, as to the origin of life. Several solutions were volunteered and many differences of opinion were revealed in the debate; but on one point there was complete agreement. It was that we are no nearer a solution of the origin of life than we were a thousand years ago.

Professor Bernard Moore, of Liverpool, launched the debate by announcing that he believed he had found the first step in organic evolution. The whole world of plants and animals, he said, depended for its continuance on the synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic by the green colouring matter of the plant acting as a transformer of light energy into chemical energy. In considering the origin of life a start must be made in a purely inorganic world, possessing no trace of organic matter, either plant or animal.

If a planet, exposed to the proper condition of temperature and sunlight, were considered, the chain of events which must occur could be followed. At first, as the planet cooled down, only elements would be present, then linary compounds would fall and lastly simple crystallised salts. By the union of single molecules of these substances, colloidal aggregates would appear, which would increase in complexity, be easily destructible by sudden changes of environment and exceedingly sensitive to energy changes.

At this stage Professor Moore detailed how, by taking these colloids together with water and carbon dioxide in the presence of uranium salt, formaldehyde would be obtained. For the origin of life is no fortuitous accident, and the process which I have described is guiding life onwards to a higher evolution in a progressive creation."

"It is clear that by the continued action of the law of molecular complexity," he said, "life must organiate. The origin of life is no fortuitous accident and the process which I have escdribed is guidding life onwards to a higher evolution in a progressive creation."

WHAT FORMALDEHYDE IS.

Sir Oliver Lodge was the first critic. He described Professor Moore's Formaldehyde as potential living matter.

"When you have got potential living matter, life makes use of it," he remarked. "What life is I don't know. I suppose that it is provided by parents and passed on. Formaldehyde would not be the origin of life but the physical, chemical vehicle which can be made use of by life."

Professor H. E. Armstrong, the famous chemist, said that he was not for one moment prepared to accept Professor Schafer's contention of last year that it was probable, or even possible, that they would ever arrive at the chemical production of life. The word "colloid," which was so often used in these discussions, was, like so many words, only used to wrap up ignorance.

Dr. Landtman mentioned to the anthropological section the singularities of the Kiwai Papuans, who possessed decidedly original ideas about the soul. They had a method of catching the soul imprisoning it in a piece of a bamboo and burning it to kill its owner. In the excitement of a fight the soul is said to leave the body in anticipation of a deadly blow; for the same reason the soul of a murderer leaves his body and pursues its victim even after death, while the souls of people eaten by crocodiles are continually endeavouring to ensnare those of living men in a similar fate.

On return from leave in November, Mr. J. F. Graham C. S., will be posted as Accountant-General of the United Provinces.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, left Simla for Pachmarhi on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. Baillie, officiating Lieut.-Governor, of the United Provinces, will leave Nainital on 20th instant.

MACHINERY FOR AGRICULTURE.

WIDER USE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SOLID RESULTS OF OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

In view of the fact that we have at present a Governor who is an enthusiastic and practical agriculturist himself the agricultural community generally may be considered very fortunate indeed. Apart from this, when one considers the number of colleges and experimental farms managed expressly for the benefit of those of the rising generation who aspire to be able to cultivate the land scientifically and profitably, one can be forgiven if with a prophetic eye famine can be seen sinking into oblivion.

It is only little more than a decade ago that famine was printed in large type along the headings of our leading newspapers at Home and the contents revealed some of the horrors of Indian drought. But a mighty transformation scene is the result of untiring efforts on the part of our administrators and engineers; more especially on the part of our engineers, for when one thinks of the irrigation projects constructed and being constructed by means of which thousands of acres are brought under cultivation, one must indeed be grateful to these men. Many are the privations they have endured simply because of their determination to master the famine foe, yet even now only one-third of the total rainfall is utilized for irrigation from the supply which has percolated into the earth, but this is perhaps too general to be of much use and immediate benefit to the cultivator, in the Bombay Presidency.

PUMPING AND BORING MACHINES.

It will therefore be of genuine interest to these men to enumerate a few of the projects which immediately concern them, and perhaps the most important, (if we take the subject of irrigation) and certainly the most significant is the fact that a special section of the Agricultural Department is being devoted to advising these men as to the best and most suitable machinery for their use and here two very important branches of engineering, i.e., pumping and boring, are involved. Boring is the most essential operation and in this connection the Agricultural Department have a special staff to deal with this vital subject and for a comparatively low charge machines can be had for augmenting the supply of water in existing wells, or tapping new supplies from the surface; here again engineers are sparing no pains in grappling with the forces of nature, and although it may be that the golden era of immunity from famine is a long way off, there are two factors making for it. Science and invention are drawing us nearer and nearer that goal and it behoves the Agricultural community to co-operate with the Government who employ skilled men of recognized ability to harness the forces of nature for the common good of the people.

A NEW INVENTION.

As an instance of this quite recently a valuable boring machine has been introduced in the Department, which is the invention of a man who has studied the conditions of boring, and applied his skill and experience in producing a machine which is capable of boring at from three to four times the rate of the ordinary Cawnpore sets. At first sight this appears to be an excellent result, but when one considers it in detail it is even a greater achievement. Consider the tedious process originally employed for boring in rock when the ordinary jumper bar was used to build a well. Thousands of rupees to the writer's knowledge have been spent in useless experiments. Now with the introduction of this machine a trial hole can be made within a few days and the surrounding strata can be tested as to its water-bearing capacity without the owner of the land being subjected to the expense of a huge excavation being made. It must not be taken for granted that because this machine can bore so quickly it necessitates an engine and engineer. The same class of men that have worked the Cawnpore sets can manipulate this new invention quite easily, but to ensure success when any District Local Board wishes to purpchase one of these machines any men it cares to depute for working it can first of all be taught at the Agricultural College. By this means no doubt the men's interest will be aroused, and successful working ensured. Progress and civilization mean interdependence and the changes being brought about by science and invention upon the surface of the earth are also bringing us more in touch with the wonders of nature and the better we understand her the less chance we have of being denied of her mighty store house.

THE RYOT AND NEW METHODS.

To the cultivator the fact that, as a result of the interchangeability of commodities and the consequent rise in the price of labour and its equivalent rise in food stuffs, the work of cultivation and irrigation is becoming less and less a work for man and beast and more a work for machines has led to a great impetus being given to power pumping and power cultivation and here the centrifugal pumps, oil engine, oil motor, steam motor, and steam plough are gradually taking their place in Indian agriculture, and certainly are coming to stay, although the cry of pessimists is heared not infrequently (and here the writer is sorry to note that these pessimists include Government officers) still the Indian agriculturist is readily taking to the new condition of things and his enterprize in so doing will undoubtedly be rewarded as it deserves to be.

We must remember that for centuries the old country methods have been strictly adhered to, and it is nothing short of a miracle to see them readily taking up new ideas, quite enthusiastic in their enquiries for new processes, and perfectly willing to take up any new project the sahib is desposed to show to him. Perhaps their zeal is most pronounced in their enquiries regarding pumping plants, a few facts in this connection may be of interest. Since 1910 no less than 350 enquiries have been received from the cultivators by the Agricultural Department alone, and the same department has installed about 8 pumping plants for them and is at present engaged in erecting 6 more in various parts of the Presidency. These may not be very startling figures when one examines the facts the case is altered. Every one of these owners has had to borrow the money and in each case they have only had the bare word of the sahib as to profits etc; but never-the-less have taken it up quite readily, and it is pleasing to note that with one exception the plants are giving every satisfaction and prove conclusively that the cry of the pessimist is falsified.

DEPARTMENTAL ADVICE FREE.

It will therefore not be out of place to mention here that the Agricultural Department give advice to cultivators desirous of purchasing this class of machinery free of charge, and also undertake to design and erect the same at a reasonable cost. The great danger in this country lies in the fact that these men are totally unused to the practical handling of mechanical appliances. It follows therefore that even when expert advice has been given, machinery designed, and erected by practical men, the plant may be a financial failure if it is not handled by a man ho understands it thoroughly, and has he simplest and most economical prime mover for small pumping plants is the internal combustion engine, to employ a man conversant with the method of keeping these machines clean is absolutely indispensible. Many stoppages have been traced to this neglect on the part of the owner and to obviate this difficulty the Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency (Mr. W. M. Schutte), has proposed that a training school be established in the College grounds, Poona, in which prospective power plant owners can be taught how to handle these engines, pumps, and other agricultural machinery. This to the writer's mind is one of the most important projects that has yet been started in connection with agriculture, and should be readily taken up by those most concerned.

It is gratifying to note that His Excellency the Governor has paid a visit to the Agricultural College and expressed his keen interest in the projects enumerated above. There is evidently a great future for Indian agriculture if improved machinery which is continually being introduced and of course is the result of engineers untiring efforts to produce labour saving tools, be consistently used and manipulated in a practical manner.

The more mechanical appliances are used the less will the cry of poverty be heard.

DEATH DUE TO A FAINTING FIT.

Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner conducted an enquiry touching the death of a Hindu named Subana Govind. The deceased was employed as a butler by Mr. Sherbrook and resided, with his master, at Colaba. On Tuesday morning, when Mr. Sherbrook was out riding, Govind suddenly took ill suffering from a burning feeling in his stomach. He entered a tea shop where he took a purgative in the form of Epsom's Salt with soda water. On returning home he became unsconscious and had to be removed to the Colaba Military Hospital where he soon expired.

A post mortem examination on the deceased was held by Dr. A. Powell when the latter could discover nothing to account for the death which in his opinion was due to a fainting fit caused by an acute pain in the stomach. The intestines are to be forwarded for chemical analysis. The enquiry has been adjourned.

The "Pioneer" says that Mr. C. Low, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces, is to have his services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and in the United Provinces, Mr. H. V. Lovett, Commissioner of Lucknow, is down for the same destination. This call for outside officers is due to the intention of the Government of Bengal to bring together a strong committee for consideration of certain administrative questions.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

A RECORD YEAR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, presiding.

After disposing of business of a formal nature, the committee considered the following draft prepared by Mr. R. F. Masani, Municipal Secretary, of the review by the Standing Committee of the administration report of the Commissioner for the official year 1912-1913:—

The year's transactions resulted in a Surplus of Rs. 10,60,003, due principally to a rise in the annually growing revenue of the Municipality. Out of this Surplus, Rs. 3,10,053 were utilized for further reduction of the balance of Plague Expenditure. Opening with a working Cash Balance of Rs. 38,69,352, the year closed with a balance of Rs. 46,29,577. Excluding from this balance Rs. 10,17,956 reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1913-14, Rs. 9,25,000 earmarked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May 1913, and Rs. 1,00,000, the minimum required to be reserved under the Municipal Act, the real unhypothecated Cash Balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 25,86,621 against Rs. 19,48,057 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,38,564. From this balance advances to the extent of Rs. 16,59,130 were sanctioned for New Works on Capital Account, which might otherwise have been hung up pending negotiations with Government for a new loan. There was also an enhancement of Rs. 23,83,015 in the balance in favour of the Assets as against the Liabilities which stood at Rs. 9,16,90,537 and Rs. 7,57,51,644 respectively. These results, together with a reserve of Rs. 12,41,800 and of Rs. 4,48,51,376, respectively, in the taxing and borrowing powers of the Corporation, assure the stability of the financial position of the Municipality.

Income.—The rates of Taxation continued to be same as in the preceding year. Nevertheless, there was a rise of Rs. 6,04,700 in the income for the year which totalled the record figure of Rs. 1,27,41,589 against Rs. 1,21,36,888 (exclusive of Rs. 4,88,901 on account of interest on Sinking and other Funds and Rs. 30,000 being the premia on the first instalment of 30 lakhs of the 55 Lakhs Loan) in the year previous. The original Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,20,00,500 was exceeded by Rs. 7,41,090, due as in the years past, to the expansion of the stable sources of revenue, the General Tax, the Halalkhore Tax and the Water Tax accounting for increases of Rs. 56,862, Rs. 35,832 and Rs. 1,19,949 respectively. There was a rise of Rs. 38,522 in the receipts from the Wheel Tax, which is accounted for by an increase in the number of victorias and labour carts plying for hire and the increase in the tax on motors. The extra realizations owing to "Returns from Property and Miscellaneous" amounted to Rs. 3,24,745. This was principally due to heavy receipts from an unexpected sale of Municipal land to the Port Trust in connection with the extension of the Harbour Branch Railway at Mazagon and to profits accruing from interest on Investments of Surplus Loan and other Balances. The Town Duties also brought in an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,32,131, due as in the preceding years to the ever-fluctuating receipts from sugar imports. Taking all the factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality at Rs. 3,51,000 as under, against Rs. 3,30,000 in the preceding year:

	Rs.
Property taxes	2,76,000
Wheel tax	25,000
Licenses	9,000
Receipts from Tabacco Duty	4,000
Market receipts	30,000
Miscellaneous Fines	7,000
	3,51,000

Year.	Rate of General Tax.	Incidence per head or population by census of 1911. Rs. As. P.
1908-09	8¾ per cent.	8 14 9
1909-10	9½ per cent.	9 13 2
1910-11	10¼ per cent.	10 11 0
1911-12	Do. do.	10 13 2
1912-13	Do. do.	11 8 5

Expenditure.—Excluding Rs. 3,10,052 utilized towards writing off a portion of the unadjusted balance of Plague Expenditure advanced from Loan Funds, and also excluding the transaction relating to the investments of interest realized on Sinking and other Funds which were hitherto shown in the expenditure account although they did not really represent actual expenditure, the record figure of Rs. 1,16,81,587, indicating an advance of Rs. 7,15,926 on the already very heavy outlay Rs. 1,09,65,661 for the previous year. Some of the principal factors contributing to this enhancement were as under:—

Assessment and Collection Department, Rs. 65,301; Fire Brigade, Rs. 1,45,319; Public Works Department, Rs. 1,00,703; Public Health Department, Rs. 1,56,722; Contribution to the C. I. Trust, Rs. 60,000; Debt, Rs. 70,030; Grain Compensation, Rs. 1,12,783.

Making allowances for casual and non-recurring items, the Chief Accountant computes the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 2,33,000 as, against Rs. 1,87,000 for the part year.

Setting off this permanent increase in expenditure against the estimated expansion in revenue, the net permanent annual addition to the resources of the Municipality may be taken at Rs. 1,18,000 against Rs. 1,43,000 in the year previous.

Lapsed Grants.—In reviewing the financial transactions for several years past the Standing Committee have complained year after year that the heads of departments have not shown themselves sufficiently alive to the intimate relation between taxation and expenditure, and they have repeatedly urged on them the vital necessity of framing their estimates in accordance with the actual requirements and of working up to the amount of such estimates. It was hoped that the cause of this oft-recurring complaint would gradually disappear, but the Committee regret to find that the evil of over-estimating is still growing.

There was an improvement after repeated complaints, but it will be seen [illegible] whilst that has not been maintained, the results of the last two years beat all past records of faulty estimating. The Standing Committee trust that the Commissioner will now insist upon most careful attention being paid to this matter by the spending departments and take all possible steps to stop this perennial source of complaint.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The total outlay on plague measures from the outbreak of Plague to the close of the year under Review stood at Rs. 77,22,213, and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,47,763 against Rs. 1,55,903 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,140.

LOAN WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The total outlay on Loan Works during the year aggregated Rs. 1,87,920 against Rs. 1,97,060 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,28,261. The original estimates for the year aggregated Rs. 47,70,562, and the actual expenditure was nearly 63 per cent. below the estimates. No doubt, executive officers have to face a good many difficulties in formulating and carrying to completion projects of great magnitude; nevertheless, it should be possible to frame more accurate and reliable estimates with due regard to the requirements of the departments as well as their capacity to push forward the projected works. With a view to reducing the loan balances to a figure nearer the estimated requirements, the raising of the second instalment of 25 lakhs of the 55 Lakhs Loan was postponed for a year.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The total grants sanctioned for the acquisition of set-backs during the year amounted to Rs. 3,26,371 against which Rs. 3,25,623 were expended, leaving a balance of only Rs. 747 to be renewed in 1913-14. The undischarged commitments, however, up to 30th June 1913, in regard to set-backs already acquired and sanctioned to be acquired amount to Rs. 15,52,670, which with the addition of Rs. 6,10,365 paid from advances in 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, augment the uncovered liabilities to Rs. 21,63,035.

The question as to what the future policy of the Corporation should be in respect oof set-backs is now engaging the attention of a Committee of the Corporation. The Standing Committee however consider that having regard to the large contribution annually paid to the Bombay Improvement Trust, the question rather is whether the entire cost of street improvement should not be met from Capital. At any rate they are of opinion that Government should be moved to extend the period of currency of such loans to at least 60 years.

CAPITAL DEBT.

No loan was raised during the year, but Capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30,08,109 was incurred on New Works upto the close of the year and was met by advances to the extent of Rs. 12,00,585 out of Surplus Cash Balance and of Rs. 18,07,271 out of Surplus Loan Balances pending subsequent adjustment against loans proposed to be raised for the works. The amount paid during the year towards reduction of debt was Rs. 1,18830, which reduced the Capital Debt of the Corporation from Rs. 5,91,60,746 in the preceding year to Rs. 5,90,41,916 in the year of report. Against this debt the total Sinking Fund Investments aggregated Rs. 1,26,883, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 4,64,02,032 against Rs. 4,76,24,608 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note from the statement furnished by the Chief Accountant showing the book and market value of the paper held in the Sinking Fund at the close of the year that the market value of the paper is in advance of the face value by about 5 lakhs.

STORES AUDIT.

The Stores in stock on the last day of the year were valued at Rs. 4,50,267 against Rs. 4,60,542 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 26,863 represented the value of surplus and obsolete stores, showing a reduction of Rs. 8,554 on the balance in hand on the last day of the year previous. This balance would be still further reduced by Rs. 22,805 when the surplus and obsolete stores of the Drainage Department are disposed of by an auction sale as sanctioned by the Corporation.

TEST AUDIT.

Test audit was continued during the year and 56 reports relative to the Health Department, Road Department and Drainage Department were made. Encouraged by the results achieved during the past years, the test audit staff again pointedly directed its energy towards the working of the Health Department.

The extra expenditure caused by the test audit operations was only 4,100 which amount, judging from the results achieved, was unquestionably well spent.

It is reported that the revision of the valuation of the properties has been taken in hand since October 1912, and it may be hoped the work will soon be completed.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

With an increase of 1615 in the number of properties on the Assessment Book from 59721 to 61336, there was a rise in the number of properties assessed for the General Tax from 50424 in the year previous to 51173 in the year of report. The number of properties exempted from the General Tax under Section 143 of the Municipal Act also increased from 1987 to 2175, and the properties exempted as being of insignificant value increased from 5838 to 6442. 1546 Municipal properties were not assessed under the aforesaid Section against 1472 in the previous year. The year witnessed a further rise of over 14 lakhs in the rateable assessment of properties which amounted to Rs. 4,96,64,843 against Rs. 4,82,55,536 in the year previous. Opening with a gross assessment of Rs. 5,44,96,905, the year closed with an assessment of Rs. 5,51,71,773 against Rs. 5,36,02,464. The number of complaints against assessment fell from 5737 in the preceding year to 3799.

Inclusive of demands in respect of previous years amounting to Rs. 13,301, the total demand on account of property taxes aggregated Rs. 85,23,174 against Rs. 82,49,940, showing an increase of Rs. 2,73,234, and the net income amounted to Rs. 85,00,318 against Rs. 82,06,082, showing an increase of Rs. 2,94,236. The outstanding balances on account of property taxes and wheel tax amounted only to Rs. 53,517 which compare very favourably with the average out-standings during the previous years. The drawback allowed during the year was Rs. 56,202 against Rs. 49,574 in the preceding year. In all 7244 claims for drawback were received, of which only 3565 were admitted. The question of revising the law and rules in force regarding refunds and drawbacks is still under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation. A decrease of Rs. 24,457 is recorded in the actual receipts from the General Tax, the realizations for the year being Rs. 49,51,862 against Rs. 49,76,319 in the previous year.

After considerable delay, the scheme for stamping departmentally Municipal marks upon all packages of sugar imported into the city, approved by the Corporation more than five years ago on the recommendation of the Executive, was sought to be launched in the year under Review. "But," says the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, "so strong was the opposition of trade, which rather preferred to pay a transit or non refundable duty or two annas per cwt. (equal to from 3 to 4 annas per bag) than incur the expense of only about a pie per bag in the special handling of the bags for purposes of Municipal stamping, that it was thought advisable to suspend the introduction of the scheme as a compulsory measure and leave it to the option of merchants to avail themselves of it whenever they themselves chose to do so." The Standing Committee regret that a long-deferred scheme which gave such promise of securing better identification of goods than by means of merchants' marks and thereby facilitating the disposal of claims for refund and preventing the perpetration of frauds that have heretobefore characterized the work of the Chithiwallas in this respect, should have to be thus further kept in abeyance owing to the opposition of the traders. No report on the subject has been so far placed before the Corporation, and the Committee trust that the Commissioner will devot his best attention to the subject and arrange to carry out the scheme, or bring up the question for the early consideration of the Corporation in the light of the difficulties experienced or anticipated in the working of the scheme.

PUBLIC WORKS.

General Branch.—The new works carried out by the Executive Engineer's Department comprised acquisition of properties, construction of roads diversion of sewers, storm-water drains and water-mains in connection with the construction of overbridges at Elphinstone Road, Curry Road, Clerk Road and DeLisle Road, construction of stables and chawls for Biggaries at Jail Road and Arthur Road and of a primary school building at the junction of Morland Road and Sankli Street. Out of 64 sanctioned new works, as many as 37 were not commenced at all and 27 were in progress at the close of the year. Whilst recognizing the zeal with which some of these works have been proceeded with and making due allowance for the difficulties hampering big departments in carrying out works of various descriptions, the Standing Committee cannot help thinking that some system might be evolved whereby the delay that takes place at present in taking in hand works sanctioned by the Corporation could be avoided.

Drainage.—The Engines and Pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station worked fairly well during the year. These are however no longer equal to the increasing amount of work thrown upon them, and the Committee learn with satisfaction that the work of erecting the new engines with the necessary buildings is nearing completion. The Screening and Dredging Chamber was completed and fitted up with the required machinery and electric plant during the year. The Engine House was completed and much of the machinery installed, while considerable progress was made with the Boiler House. The whole work is expected to be in full working order in the year 1913-14.

Much delay has been caused in undertaking the work of the New Low Level Sea Outfall owing to necessity for taking fresh soundings for the direct line of pipes for the outfall recommended by experts in place of the existing deflected one. The Standing Committee have no doubt that the work will now be vigorously pushed forward by the Commissioner.

Satisfactory progress was made with the scheme for draining the High Lands from Byculla north to Dadar into the Harbour. The sections from Byculla bridge down the Connaught and Reay Roads were in working order and good progress has been made with the section from Sopari Baug Road, and along Reay Road. The sewerage of the Elphinstone Reclamation District was taken in hand during the year. The Commissioner brings to notice the necessity for substituting stronger and more mosquito-proof covers for water entrances throughout the town and the necessity erecting additional public latrines and urinals throughout the city. Definite proposals concerning these matters will be awaited.

During the year 208 street connections were made, against 295 during the preceding twelve months, at a cost of Rs. 10,625. In addition to these, 65 storm-water connections were made, at a cost of Rs. 2,078, against 96 in the preceding year. Action to get properties in the Malabar Hill District connected with the new sewers was continued.

Streets and Buildings.—3,618 building applications were received during the year against 3,404. 522 notices were issued for removal of unsafe buildings against 274 in the preceding year. Of these, 427 were complied with. In 44 cases the structures were removed by the Municipality and 51 cases were pending at the close of the year. 21 buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year against 11 in the year preceding. In 18 cases no injury was done and in the remaining three cases 10 persons were killed and 7 injured. Action was taken for the removal of 516 imflammable and insanitary huts, of which 426 were removed and 90 cases were pending at the close of the year.

The question of an enquiry as to the Municipal cases dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates and of appointing a Municipal Magistrate is still under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation.

Portions of Victoria Road, Mayo Road, Arthur Road and the private road leading from Arthur Road to Mahaluxmi Cutchra Siding, and Worli Road from its junction with Fergusson Road northwards were widened during the year. A considerable number of private streets were under action for improvement. The Committee note with satisfaction that considerable progress was made in providing new footpaths, and that roadside tree-planting received attention to the extent of 220 new trees.

Overbridges.—Very satisfactory progress was made with the construction of overbridges. The overbridges at Elphinstone Road, Curry Road and Clerk Road are expected to be completed by the end of 1913-14, but the one at DeLisle Road would be delayed as the revised proposal for widening the bridge to 80 feet are still under consideration. A satisfactory settlement has been arrived at in regard to the Dadar Road Overbridge between the Railways and the Municipality and it may be hoped that the work will now be taken in hand.

Survey of Bombay.—Government Surveyors were engaged during the year on the topographical survey of the Island and were given the necessary assistance.

Lighting.—For the lighting of the City 5,508 gas lamps and 1,778 Kerosene oil lamps maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,59,899 and Rs. 33,934, respectively. These figures reveal an increase of 171 in the number of gas lamps and a decrease of 55 in the number of Kerosene oil lamps and a net increase of Rs. 22,363 in the total expenditure.

WATER WORKS.

During the year the water works were maintained in a state of efficiency. The water proofing works at the Malabar Hill Reservoir were continued with satisfactory results, the four original filter-beds were thoroughly repaired and brought into use, the work of water-proofing one of the two reservoirs was completed, and satisfactory progress was made with the other reservoir. The question of increasing and improving the water supply of the city by duplicating the Tansa Main reached its final stage during the year of report. After obtaining expert advice the Corporation have sanctioned the necessary works. The works of raising the Tansa Dam, widening earthwork embankments along the Tansa Syphons, and duplicating the Tansa pipe line were taken in hand and the Committee trust they will be carried to completion as expeditiously as possible. The Department had to face serious difficulties owing to deficient rainfall and the depletion of the Vehar Lake. The supply had to be curtailed causing some inconvenience, but the work of distribution received the most careful attention of the Department and public demands, such as those of the Fire Brigade, were fully met.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Throughout the year the Fire Brigade was efficiently maintained. The plant was increased by two petrol motor engines and one steam motor engine, in consequence of which 2 Steam Fire Engines and 4 Horses were disposed of. The new Fire Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road was completed and occupied during the year. The question of providing new up-to-date stations for the Fort and Naigam Districts and of rebuilding the Gowlia Tank Station was still under consideration. Sanction to institute a Fire alarm system was given during the year and a system put forward by the Bombay Telephone Company was approved. The working of this system will be watched with interest. Notwithstanding the shortage of water supply, a prompt and sufficient supply was always available at fires. Sea water was also used by the Brigade on several occasions.

There were 174 calls of which 12 were false alarms. The actual number of fires showed an increase of 38 compared with that for the previous year and an increase of 60 over the average of the preceding 10 years. Despite the increase in the number of fires, the total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 1,520,093, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,84,610 as compared with the amount for the preceding year. This is accounted for by the fact that no very great fire occurred during the year, the highest amount of damage in a single case having been computed at Rs. 3,50,000 against 20 lakhs of the Colaba Fire in the previous year. Of the amount of damage Rs. 14,51,718 represented insured, and Rs. 68,375 uninsured, property. The buildings damaged by fire numbered 45, of which 26 were insured and 19 uninsured. The Brigade was also requisitioned in connection with 10 cases of fallen houses. 10 persons lost their lives and 7 recieved slight injuries, the collapse at Lal Bagh being responsible for 8 deaths and 5 persons injured.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

The year witnessed a decline in the number of visitors at the Victoria Gardens which was 14,96,569 against 16,18,810 in the year previous.

As usual band performances were given at the Victoria Gardens, Esplanade Bandstead and Chowpatty, and continued to be popular. The Elephant and Camel rides were also well availed of.

Victoria and Albert Museum.—The Museum was open to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 822,577 against 824,590 during 1911-12. In the Department of Natural History Collection satisfactory progress was made in identifying the collection of shells. In the Archaeological Section five photographs of the caves at Elephanta and a photograph of the cave at Nasik were added to the collection of Bromide Prints of Rock cut caves of Western India. An interesting collection of Industrial Figures showing the different stages in some of the industries of this Presidency was also made. The Curator is gradually making a collection of books, prints and maps connected with Bombay, which will form an "Old Bombay" room in the Museum. The thanks of the Corporation are once again due to Mr. F. H. S. Stone, Chief Officer of the S. S. Arcadia, who has not only presented many specimens but has rendered valuable assistance in arranging the collections.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The general climatic and health conditions of the City during the year were exceptionally unfavourable. The total death-rate was 3977, the highest recorded since the year 1907. This is attributed mainly to the epidemic incidence of small-pox and cholera in addition to the prevalence of plague, but the statistics furnished by the Health Officer reveal a rise under all principal heads except Measles. The Health Officer has drawn an interesting comparison between the climatic and health conditions prevalent in the year of Report and those prevalent in the year 1906. "Both year," he points out, "were characterized by the prevalence of abnormal climatic conditions very prejudicial to health. Both were years of very deficient rainfall and succeeded one (two in case of 1906) whose record of rain was very much more meagre. The result in either case was unusually high temperature during Summer and Autumn and unusual rise in the incidence of diseases peculiar to those seasons. The general death-rate recorded was 3977 in 1912 (against 3569 in 1911), next to that of 1906 (5407), but higher than in any intermediate year."

21,518 births were registered during the calendar year 1912 against 21,376 in the preceding year, giving a birth-rate of 21:96, the highest recorded since the year 1906.

After a series of years of steady improvement there was a heavy rise in the general mortality of the City. In all 38,954 deaths were registered against 34,961 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 3977 against 3569.

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

Once again the prevalence of Cholera and Small-pox was synchronous with the outbreak of those diseases in outside districts. In the commencement, owing to prompt precautionary measures cholera was kept well under control but in the middle of June it suddenly attained fearful proportions and the severity of the outbreak was most marked in the Mahomedan quarters of Mandvi and Umerkhadi. During the first ten days of June a daily average of 3 attacks and 3 deaths was recorded. On the 11th, immediately after the procession of the Pir Saheb of Bughdad through those quarters, when there was a large concourse of people in the streets and a large consumption of food and drink sold in the streets, the disease took a sudden leap forward and increased in virulence till the 15th, 503 attacks and 414 deaths having been registered during the five days. Vigorous measures were taken to arrest the spread of the disease, a meeting of the leading Mahomedans was convened at the Municipal Offices so as to enlist their co-operation in combating the disease, and after the 15th June there was a marked and steady decline. The Health Officer has given a full account of the history of this epidemic and the measures taken by the department; he has also thrown a good deal of light on the subject by giving a historical survey of the prevalence of the disease in Bombay since the year 1850 and by his observations on the etiology and bacteriology of the disease. The history of Cholera in the City, like that of Small-pox, being "a history of continual importations from outside," Government have been repeatedly moved in the matter and they have been pleased to issue instructions for stopping infected persons from carrying the disease from place to place. But the Standing Committee have noticed that even the most vigilant measures for the examination of outgoing passengers and the detention of the infected and the inspection and observation of immigrants fail to keep back infection from the City, and it was urged in the Committee's Review of the Report for the year 1909-10 that the sanitary measures to prevent the outbreak of the disease at the very centres of infection should be represented to Government. Since then a good deal of time has elapsed. The Committee, however, note with satisfaction that the Government of India have now started an "inquiry into the possibility of improving sanitary arrangements at Centres where Hindu and Mahomedan Pilgrims congregate for worship or for starting their journeys to holy places." The results of this inquiry will be awaited with keen interest.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year and epidemic for over three months from the end of February to the end of May. As usual, the virulence of the disease increased with importation from outside, and the Hajis are again reported to have been mainly responsible for the epidemic. Usual facilities were provided for the vaccination of these pilgrims, and out of the 15,464 pilgrims who left Bombay for the Haj between May and October, 10,587 (8,590 makes and 1,997 emales) were vaccinated in Bombay before embarkation. Facilities were also afforded to the public for vaccination and revaccination, and 38,640 persons were vaccinated. Of these, 20,946 were primarily vaccinated and 17,094 re-vaccinated.

MORTALITY FROM FEVERS.

The mortality from fevers including Malaria was 3,585, showing an increase of 439 over the preceding year. Of these, 360 deaths were due to Malaria, showing, despite special operations, an excess of 26 over the previous year. The incidence of the disease was in special evidence in the Esplanade, Fort North and South, Upper Coloba and Dongri. In accordance with the recommendations made by Dr. C. A. Bentley, the Officer appointed by Government to investigate into the causes and suggest measures for the control and prevention of Malaria in Bombay, a special Malaria Department was organized during the year. Vigorous action was taken to deal with infected and insanitary wells in as conciliatory a manner as possible. A spleen census was taken, and efforts were made to educate the public in the cause and prevalence of Malaria by lectures and demonstrations.

The Europeans as usual returned the lowest death-rate, 21.43 against 20.68 in 1911. The death-rate amongst the Parsees was the next lowest, being 25.79 against 24.38. Amongst the Hindus the mortality was 38.43, amongst the Native Christians 38.37 and amongst the Jews 38.50. As in the previous years, the Mahomedans recorded the highest death-rate of 50.72 against 46.39 in the preceding year.

With the rise in the City's bill of mortality the infantile death-roll was also higher. Against 8,120 in the preceding year, 9,646 deaths of children under one year of age were registered in the year of report, the death-rate per mille, calculated on the corrected number of births worked out by the Health Officer, being 322.3 against 288.8 in 1911.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Captain Rogers, adjutant, 19th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, S. T. Thomas Mount, is appointed to V Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Rawalpindi.

An exchange has been approved between Major Blanford, No. 97 Company Royal Garrison Aritillery, and Major Nuttall No. 74 coy., Royal Garrison Artillery at Agra.

Lieut. Bovill, No. 3 Mountain Battery reverts to the Home establishment in February next.

The appointment has been approved of Capt. G. M. Lindsay, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, as an instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe from 16th December next.

Major-General F. S. Wilkinson, Inspector General West African Frontier Force has been selected for the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Secunderabad.

Lieut. F. S. Collin, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works services to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Major E. Hingston, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Home establishment from 19th November 1913.

Lieut. Noswortry, R.E., has been selected for appointment to the Survey of India.

Captain Watson 1st Battalion, Argyl and Southerland Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion of that Regiment, Territoral force.

EASTERN MAIL CONTRACT.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

BI-WEEKLY SERVICE OR ALTERNATIVES.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Collector of Customs with reference to the proposed renewal of the Eastern Mail Service Contract:—

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter intimating that the terms on which the contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company for the Eastern Mail service will be renewed, were shortly to come under the consideration of the Government of India, and requesting the views of this Chamber in the matter.

I am to state in reply that the subject has been very fully discussed from the various points of view, and as a result of these deliberations I am to submit for consideration the following recommendations:—

(a) A bi-weekly service to and from Bombay, *i.e.*, two mails a week each way.

(b) Tenders should be invited for each service separately, and for the two together.

(c) A more convenient port in Italy, for the arrival and departure of mails, would be an advantage inasmuch as passengers and mails could be carried throughout in the one steamer; and the saving effected by doing away with the Ferry Service from Brindisi to Port Said, would assist in developing a bi-weekly service.

(d) If the cost of an increased speed does not prejudice a bi-weekly service, which is considered very important, the Mails, leaving London the same time as at present, should reach Bombay on Thursday morning and the second service on Monday morning. Failing this the arrivals should be Friday and Tuesday mornings.. To the north of England it would be an advantage, however, if letters could be posted up to Friday evening to leave London on Saturday morning or say twelve hours later than at present but this it is understood under present conditions would cause difficulties at the Post Office in London owing to the arrival of the Indian Mail on Friday afternoon or evening (this pressure however would be less with a bi-weekly service).

(e) If a bi-weekly service cannot be established, the present Mail Service should be accelerated by 24 hours.

(f) The days of departure from Bombay should be Wednesday and Saturday.

(g) There can be no question that for India as a whole Bombay is the most convenient and suitable port for the arrival and departure of the European Mail.

(h) A direct Mail to Karachi would not benefit Bombay nor a large part of India.

(i) Two direct Mails a week each way to Bombay are urgently needed and are strongly recommended because,

(i) Postal matter to and from this country has very largely increased, as is indicated in the following figures

Letters from India.—1901, 3,636,000, 1911-12, 12,305,000.

Newspapers from India.—1901, 1,221,000; 1911-12, 2,343,000.

Parcels from India.—1901, 69,000; 1911-12, 127,000.

Letters from the United Kingdom.—1901, 4,270,000; 1911-12, 14,447,000.

Newspapers from the United Kingdom.—1901, 7,770,000; 1911-12, 13,336,000.

Parcels from the United Kingdom.—1901, 118,000; 1911-12, 332,000.

(ii) There has been an enormous increase in the volume of trade of the country, since the "once-a week" service was arranged in 1868; the figures are as follows:—

1868 ..... 100 crores.

1912-13 ..... 435 crores.

(iii) other Countries have several Mails a week with Great Britain—Canada, 3 or 4, Australia New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have 9 or 10 opportunities of posting every month.

(iv) Cargo steamers have greatly increased their speed and trade is hampered by the frequently late arrival of Shipping documents.

(v) Banking facilities from a trade point of view need expediting.

A service of two Mails a week each way would permit of replies being sent to letters much earlier than at present and as regards the transmission of shipping and financial documents, bills of exchange and so forth the rapidly increasing trade of the country needs in the opinion of my Committee additional Mail facilities so that important documents of this character may not have to wait several days for a Mail as is the case at the present time.

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35	31-5
40	36-11
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FINNIGAN.—On the 7th October, at 48, Nesbit road, Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of T. Finnigan, of a son.

LAYTHORPE.—On the 7th October, at Lonavla, the wife of F. A. Laythorpe, of a son.

VANNECK.—On the 25th September, at the Kasauli Nursing Home, the wife of W. C. A. Vanneck, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

GORDON-BROWN.—7th Oct., at St., George's Hospital, the wife of Mr. W. E. Gordon-Brown, of a son.

TOMBROFF.—October, 6th, at Colaba Reclamation, Southville, the wife of D. M. Tombroff, of a son.

WHEELER.—On the 2nd October, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. Wheeler, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DON—KIDDLE.—On the 7th October, at the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. H. Martindale, Chaplain, Robert Anderson Don, of the Bank of Bombay, to Eveline Mary Copleston, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kiddle, of Bandra Hill.

BURKE—DIXON.—On the 16th September, at the Roman Catholic Church, Dalhousie, Punjab, Edmund Burke, Civil, Veterimary Department, to Pauline, daughter of the late Thomas Ingham Dixon, of "Beech Hill," Donny brook, Dublin.

COTTRELL—SIMS.—At Busrah, Persian Gulf, Sept., 20th, William James Cottrell, of Folkestone Kent, Master Mariner, B. and P. S. N. Co., Bombay, to Edith Catharine Sims, of Bombay. Home papers please copy.

DEATH.

JERVIS.—At Broach, on 6th October, 1913, Mary Adelene, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Jervis, of Surat.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dasara Bank Holiday.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, October 10.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Hummum Street, 4-30.

Saturday, October 11.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive from Simla in Bombay at 10 a.m. and depart for Kirkee at 2 p.m.

Poona Extra Race Meeting (at Poona.)

MONDAY, October 13.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-10.

Junior Football Tournament, commences, Cooperage 5-30.

TUESDAY, October 14.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October, 9th 1913.

INTERNATIONALISM AND PEACE.

After centuries of dispute, war and bloodshed, the civilised races, or rather their leaders of thought, have begun to realise that "Peace" should henceforth be the watchword of political life. An international Palace of Peace has been constructed at The Hague for this exalted mission of the world's hope, and, only recently, "The Society for World-Friendship" has been started in England with the Rt. Hon. Sir Vezey Strong, late Lord Mayor of London, as its first President. This latter Association, which is an outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Meeting, held in the Guildhall in 1911, has no politics, and commits itself to no opinion, but has for its avowed object the promotion of international goodwill. "It is designed," says "The Review of Reviews," "to afford a common bond of unity between other existing International Societies and the general public, who are as yet but little acquainted with the large and ever-increasing interest in international goodwill..... The one duty is to do something towards cultivating friendship and giving individual service," and to promote "friendship between nation and nation." Whatever may be the practical aspect of the realisation of such a world-wide problem, which has the whole question of humanity as its field of operations, it must be admitted, on all hands, that such thinking in itself is the direct outcome of the evolutionary progress of the moral and social ideas of the human races, and that the savants of all ages and countries have declared with one voice that such a state of existence alone can lead to the transcendental realisation of the faculties of the human race, in its collective, intellectual, volitional and emotional activities, just as is the case with an individual being. The world in its onward career has this ideal as its goal, and this is undeniably the highest form of human philosophy. It will not be quite out of place to mention an analogy in this case. Just as harmonious co-operation and development of the three human faculties of thinking, feeling and willing are the necessary conditions of the realisation of self,—the transcendental theory, otherwise known as Hegelianism,—so it is the case with nations and races of people, who, in order to realise the highest form of existence, which is the final objective in the career of the human race, must co-operate and develop harmoniously their collective mind in its threefold phases. Strife and conflict must always remain, no doubt, but, in spite of diversities, homogeneity will have to be sought by races for such an ideal state of existence, the goal in view, against all apparent conflicting interests being the same, viz., peace and world-wide good. This is not the place to dilate upon this aspect of the matter at length. It will appear to many as an utopian ideal. To them, in the eternal cycle of progress and evolution, the realisation of such an ideal may remain out of sight for thousands of years, but that cannot be any justification for not striving towards that ultimate goal, and making honest and lifelong efforts, or directing our intellectual, moral and volitional activities, towards the realisation, as much as lies in our power. Individually, and collectively, we are here to make these efforts conscientiously, and not selfishly to regard them as beyond the limits of practicability because we cannot see the end of striving. An absolute realisation in the life of a generation of people may be an impossibility, but that must not deter mankind from pressing forward. In this world-wide society of human races, the moral responsibilities of nations are indissolubly tied together, and the encouragement of diverging aims and conditions not only means not going forward to the ideal, but actual retrogression.

This is then the direct result of the moral awakening of the human race, as we think it to be, after years of war and struggle. It involves practical idealism,—the words are not contradictory—and an element of mental and moral equipment, by which one nation will be ready to view clearly the situation so as to avoid, as much as possible, any conflict of interest, and be ready to sacrifice its interest for the good of another nation, for eternal good. Since co-operation is therefore the essential condition of this sort of existence, how, then, are nations to attain to this ideal of international solidarity in the midst of an ever-recurring conflict of interests and an insatiable hankering for the aggrandisement of power? How are nations to break through the ancient barriers of racial antipathy, and to form themselves into one great family and to move by common purpose and character? The answer is not far to seek. It may be done, in the first place, by nations agreeing to the fundamental principle of the common ideal of morality and justice. The existing generation of people, who have realised the humanitarianism of existence, should practice and adhere to this principle, and, until they are prepared to agree upon this essential condition,—that the standards of morality and justice are one and the same here, there and everywhere,—there cannot arise the spirit of harmonious co-operation. Unless and until civilised nations are prepared to discard the theory of "what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander," and to go to the opposite pole to view and judge their brothers and sisters in another hemisphere, from a common standpoint of morality and justice, it is futile to talk of world-wide peace and friendship. In the second place, the principle of acting on the common standards of morality and justice must be impressed by various educational methods on each rising generation. The doctrine, alleged to have been promulgated by Lord Nelson, that "a good Brition should be taught from his infancy to fear God and hate a Frenchman like the very devil," appropriate as it may have been to the circumstances of the time, and similar aggressive doctrines, would find little acceptance nowadays, as rationality has been sufficiently in the ascendancy in the human mind, and the extension of human social intercourse is gradually teaching people how very much alike they are. No one can pretend that races and nations have even yet advanced very far along this road. There are too many everyday evidences of racial and national prejudice for us to entertain such a misapprehension. But that there has been definite advance is undeniable. It would require enormous courage on the part of any reactionary-minded person in these days to utter a sentiment like that of Lord Nelson's, which we have quoted, for at least the ideal of internationalism and universal peace has passed into the category of universally accepted doctrines, and, though there may be sceptics, none dare set his face definitely against it.

MOSLEMS AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

To judge by the address, conceived in the spirit of broad-based liberality, delivered at Jaunpore by the Hon. Nawab Sayed Mahomed in opening the All-India Shia Conference, the assembly had met less to concert measures for sectarian progress confined to the Shia branch of the Moslem world of India, than to pave the way for a mutual understanding between the Sunnis and the Shias, which should, in the fulness of time, develop into national solidarity, embracing all the inhabitants of India, irrespective of their religious persuasions. We have yet to learn how this enlightened offer of the olive branch is regarded by some of the leaders of the Sunni community, but we have no doubt that it will strike a responsive cord in the hearts of a considerable number of non-Moslems who are not prepared to allow religious differences to interfere with national unity. As the Nawab very properly implied, one of the objects of the congregational prayers enjoined by Islam is to promote that fraternal union to which are doubtless owing the most brilliant achievements in the spheres of material progress or spiritual inspiration, which have gone to make mankind's history in the early ages of Islam. This new spirit of peace and spontaneous active goodwill may disagreeably astonish those who think,—and their wish is "father to the thought"—that rigid adherence to the tenets of Islam precludes intimate brotherly association with the followers of other faiths. Islam, however, rightly appreciated, is not a force opposed to principles of toleration. Under the early Khalifs, Moslems and Christians lived in unexampled amity. Under the Moguls, Moslems and Hindus united to support an empire, at the very least, from 1556 to 1707. If the generalissimo of the Mogul forces was a Mahomedan, he was almost invariably joined in responsibility with a Hindu adviser, whose acute shrewdness was a counterpoise to the dashing valour of the soldier. And how many Mahomedan sovereigns, kings and chiefs have been known to the history of India, who did not have as minister a talented Hindu, in whose superlative judgment implicit reliance was placed? Before a certain school of reactionary proclivities got the upper hand in our own days, the disintegrating forces implied by the shibboleth of Mahomedan Principalities for Mahomedans had not been at work. But a wide spirit of toleration would seem to have impregnated the very atmosphere of Asia. One views with a certain amount of surprise the obtuseness of certain journals which have ignored, or failed to realise, the significance of the extraordinary change that has come over the land of the Lion and the Sun, more appropriately denominated the Motherland of Ulemas and Mullahs. We have before us the speeches of Riza Kuli Khan, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered last month at Teheran on laying the foundation stone of a girls school, and of Haji Syed Nasarullah, one of the Mullahs whose integrity and learning command the confidence of Persia, at a similar function relating to.—of all things in the world.—a Fire Temple, which stands for something, unless one is greatly mistaken, absolutely unprecedented in the chronicles of tolerant Mahomedanism. Before this unique act of the religious heads of Persia standing sponsors for a religious edifice, which is not to proclaim the greater glory of Mahomed or anyone of his recognised precursors according to the orthodox canon of Islam, almost any other step in the direction of practical brotherhood and real nationalism must pale. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive what more in the way of freedom of religion the Zoroastrian son of Persia can demand from the Persian Government, or any Government whatever. While, therefore, far from belittling the broadminded latitude evinced in matters religious by the President of the All-Shia Conference, one must place first the far-reaching consequences of that wave of all-comprehensive tolerance which is sweeping over Asia, and which has found such overpowering expression in Shia Persia. And when Teheran, hitherto the invincible citadel of Shiaism, gives the lead, it is no wonder that it is taken up by the Shias of India, who are accustomed to religious toleration as granted by the sovereign power. The Hon'ble Nawab's appeal for Indian unity and national solidarity is couched in terms which are designed to preclude any loophole for a possible different interpretation, which may be suggested by dexterous manipulations of after thoughts. "I am strongly of opinion," he declares, "that all Musulmans, be they Shia or Sunni, should join hands in promoting public good, and should have done with sectarian differences and prejudicies, so that the star of Islam may again be in the ascendant." More significant is his further exhortation, that, "it is absolutely incumbent on us, the Indian Musalmans, that we should regard and treat as brothers all other Indians and work together, in so far as it does not affect our religion and our special requirements." For he fully perceives that "Hindus and Mahomedans have lived side by side now for centuries, and it is not in the nature of things that one may be able to rise at the expense of the other. Both these great communities have to live together and work out their destiny jointly." The existence of the Indian National Congress is justified many times over by the answer conveyed by the query of the Nawab: "Is it not then the bounden duty of the members of both the communities, that, instead of merely tolerating one another, they should willingly join hands and hearts, and stand shoulder to shoulder in moulding the march of events in this magnificent land of ours?" It is one of the greatest achievements of the National Congress, that it has educated public opinion in India to subordinate religious differences to the national weal.

DAY BY DAY.

The Hindu University.

We learn that the Secretary of State's despatch on the Hindu University has not yet been received, but is expected by every mail. It is hoped that the three lakhs which remain to make up the prescribed minimum of fifty lakhs will be deposited before the end of this month. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Simla on Tuesday.

The late Mr. George Ormiston.

The late Mr. George Ormiston, whose death is announced by Reuter, is the younger of two brothers whose names are inseparably connected with the early days of the Bombay Port Trust. Both Mr. Thomas Ormiston and his brother George held high engineering appointments and were engaged in work, the results of which are to be seen on all hands in Bombay at the present day. Mr. George Ormiston was born of Scottish parentage in 1843, and, having, like his brother, made up his mind to become a Civil Engineer, gained consderable experience first of all at the Bute Docks, Cardiff, and subsequently at the Surrey Commercial Docks in London. In 1870 Mr. George Ormiston made up his mind to gain some experience outside England and in November of that year joined the staff of his brother, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., who was at the time Chief Engineer of the Government Reclamation Works in Bombay. Three years later when the Bombay Port Trust was formed, Mr. George Ormiston became Assistant Engineer, under his brother, who was appointed the first Chief Engineer of that body. In 1877, Mr. George Ormiston was appointed Resident Engineer of the Port Trust, at which time his brother, Thomas, was made Consulting Engineer.

Appointed Chief Engineer.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston died in 1882 and Mr. George Ormiston was appointed Chief Engineer in his place. This appointment he held for ten years and resigned in 1892. Mr. George Ormiston never attained such public fame as did his brother, who was a man of much determination, and whose building of the Prince's Dock, in spite of much opposition from the "Health" party in Bombay at the time, supplies a well remembered example of this quality. So well is Mr. Thomas Ormiston remembered in connection with his work of reclamation and his labours and designs, which brought into being the Prince's Dock and the works at Mody Bay, that a statue has been erected to perpetuate his memory in the University Gardens. Much of Mr. George Ormiston's work, however, was done during his brother's regime, and no doubt he deserved his share in some of the praise which went to his then Chief.

Building of Victoria Dock.

During the period, in which Mr. George Ormiston was Chief Engineer, the work of extending the Docks was continued, and within less than two years of the completion of the Prince's Dock, it became evident that this extension must be carried out on a large scale to provide fully for the increasing exports and imports carried in vessels requiring deep water berths. This want was met by the Victoria Dock, and the construction of that Dock and of the Merewether Dry Dock constituted the principal work of the decade during which Mr. George Ormiston was Chief Engineer. At the end of 1883 works were undertaken to provide at Mody Bay other accommodation for the trade to be displaced by the Dock extension works, and the extension itself,—now called the Victoria Docks,—commenced in January 1885, was opened for use in April 1888. The Merewether Dry Dock, opening out of Prince's Dock was begun in February 1889 and opened in March 1891. During his period of administration, the construction of offices for the Dock and Traffic Staff and for the Administrative Department was effected. Extensive ranges of warehouses for import goods were also erected at Victoria Docks. The old basin was filled in and other improvements were made on the Apollo Bunder while three lakhs of rupees were spent on additional cranes and improvement of the Channel of Prince's Dock. It will be thus seen that Mr. George Ormiston's regime was a busy one. News was received of his death at the Port Trust offices on Tuesday and all flags on the Port Trust buildings were lowered to half mast.

Bombay College of Commerce.

We understand that the Bombay Government College of Commerce will start work on the 22nd instant, the Elphinstone College buildings. Students who have passed the Previous examination of the University of Bombay or the Intermediate examination of any other Indian University or have completed the first year's course in an Arts College of the University of Bombay are eligible for admission to this College. As under the University regulations students are required to attend not less than three-fourths of the lectures during a term, intending appiclants will have to join the College before this month in order to be eligible for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce to be held in September, 1914. Applications for admission may be addressed to Mr. K. Subramania Iyer (89, Apollo Street Fort), who has been appointed Honorary Principal of the College.

Faluknama Palace.

Faluknama Palace, where His Excellency the Vicerory will stay during his visit to Hyderabad this month, is one of the most magnificent buildings in India. It is the official residence of the Nizam's Prime Minister. Set on a beautiful hill, it stands on extensive and lovely grounds, and for sheer imposing beauty can hardly be surpassed in the country. The palace is as magnificent within as outside, one of the staircases, made of the finest white Italian marble, having cost no less than £100,000. The Banqueting Hall is probably the largest in India, and has been the scene of splendid festivities. Priceless pictures adorn its walls and the furniture in the Hall, as well as in the other apartments, is the envy and admiraion of even American multi-millionaires. "Faluknama" literally means "Rising to the Sky."

Technicalities in American Courts.

Some well authenticated recent examples of the excessive regard of the American Courts for technicalities, about which strong words were used at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association, are given by the "Manchester Guardian." In one State a man was convicted of murdering another by stabbing him in the "brest" instead of "breast." In another instance a conviction for murder was set aside on appeal because the indictment said that the victim did "instantly" die, instead of did "there and then" die. Again, a certain S. was convicted of the murder of E. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment because the indictment was not properly drawn. It read that on a certain day "S. did feloniously, purposely, and with premediated malice kill E. by firing a Colt revolver loaded with gunpowder and leaden balls, which he, S., then and there had and held in his hands." The Court justified its reversal by thus calling attention to the flaws in the indictment: "We cannot see that the pistol was shot at E; it may have been fired into the air or at a flock of birds. Nor can we see that E. was hit; he may have been a feeble man who died of fright at the discharge of the pistol, for anything the indictment contains."

Indian Literary Statistics.

The Statistical Abstract of British India relating to the number of books published in 1911-12, shows that Bengal leads the way in books published in English and the Vernaculars with a total of 3,311, Madras following with 2,340. This Presidency with 1,417 follows the United Provinces (1,571) and the Punjab (1,565), who are third and fourth respectively. Madras was the largest publisher of Vernacular books, with 518, as against 440 in Bengal, United Provinces 312, Behar and Orissa 116, Punjab 78. Bombay, however, takes second place in newspapers, following behind the United Provinces (141) and second place in periodicals published with 303 to Madras, which however, has, 1,196 more than Bombay. Bengal has but 115 newspapers and 163 periodicals. The North-West Frontier Province has two newspapers and one periodical and Coorg has one periodical. Neither province published any books during 1911-12. Assam seems a little more advanced with 12 newspapers, 4 periodicals and 27 books published, than Ajmer-Merwara, which has two newspapers, 5 periodicals, and published 24 books last year. In ratio to the population, however, Bombay and Madras may be considered the best served in reading matter.

A Jain Library.

The Muni Shree Mohanlalji Central Library has just issued its third annual report. The institution was founded to perpetuate the name of the late Munishri Mohanlalji, a Jain priest who first came to Bombay on foot from the mofussil. The Library contains nearly 5,009 volumes in English and the Vernaculars and about 700 manuscripts. No fee is charged for its use, and it is open to the public without distinction of caste or creed. The large number of visitors is daily increasing, there being no other free library outside Fort limits. Its present situation, however, near Pinjrapole-lane, is felt to be somewhat remote, and the authorities are desirous of removing the library to premises near Pydhonie or Javeri-bazaar. The institution is said to be well supported by the Jain community, its funds amounting to something like Rs. 70,000. But, evidently, this sum will not allow of the expenditure involved by a transfer, and the authorities hope that some philanthropist of the Jain or another community will come forward with the necessary aid.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

Roumanian Queen's Message.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be grateful if you will kindly give the following in your esteemed columns. Dr. C. Mahomed Husain in charge of the 1st Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission, writing from the Sinaia Royal Palace, where its members were guests on the last day of their sojourn in Romania, states as follows:—"'By God's grace finished my mission well. Had farewell lunch with the Royal family: Queen Elizabeth has written:—

"'We are more thankful for the great help in a great time and shall never forget.'"—Yours etc.,

Sir,
SHAIK KHALID YUSUF,
President,
Anjuman Zuja-ul-Islam.
Bombay, Oct. 8.

GENERAL SIR JOHN NIXON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Lieutenant-General, Sir John Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, arrived in Karachi this morning, under the usual salute.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN MADRID.

RECEIVES A GREAT OVATION.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Oct. 7.

M. Poincarè had a most enthusiastic reception. King Alfonso and his Ministers were on the platform of the station while Queen Victoria Eugenie received the President at the Palace, where he reviewed the troops from the balcony. M. Poincarè was vociferously cheered by crowds.

COMMON INTERESTS.

At a banquet at the Palace, King Alfonso, giving the toast of the guest, said that France and Spain, in their common task of civilising Morocco, found it imperatively necessary to assure solidarity of interests in fertile collaboration. President Poincarè's visit was a precious pledge of future intimacy.

M. Poincarè, replying, said it would be a joy and an honour if the visit contributed to make the union of the two peoples closer and more fertile.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

BERLIN PRESS ON FRENCH OVERTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

The articles in the Paris newspapers in favour of better relations between France and Germany, have hitherto met with little response in Berlin.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" attributes the overtures to the French desire for a period of undisturbed calm, while she is carrying out much needed reforms in the Army and Navy. The journal adds that the variability of French moods brings her best resolutions to shipwreck.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says it is Germany's business to attend to her own interests. She cannot allow herself to be misled by polite attentions.

NEW CHINESE PRESIDENT.

GERMANY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" proffer Yuan-Shih-Kai the sincere congratulations of Germany on his accession to his high office which he owes to the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his tried ability.

After referring to the heavy tasks confronting the new President the paper concludes by hoping that he may by fresh achievement for the welfare of China add merit to the services he has already rendered his fatherland.

RECOGNITION BY JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

PEKING, Oct. 8.

Japan, by special preparation, was the first to communicate her recognition of the Republic immediately after the notification of Yuan Shi Kai's election as President.

Russia soon followed.

UNPAID FINES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO REDUCE IMPRISONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Speaking at Pont Newynydd, Mr. McKenna announced that a measure would be introduced to reform the system of fines. Out of 151,000 imprisoned during 1912, 80,000 were committed in default of payment of fines, mostly for want of means. He believed it would be an advantage to the State if minor offenders were given time to pay, and were allowed to pay by instalments.

RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

GREAT INCREASES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The Army Estimates for 1914 amount to £72,479,000 sterling, an increase of £8,343,000. The Navy Estimates amount to £25,059,000, an increase of £2,222,000.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

NO QUESTION OF FORMAL CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS' PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

Reuter learns that no proposal for a Naval Conference such as that referred to by the "Daily Telegraph" recently has been received from any Dominion, although there have been suggestions in the press of possible meetings at Vancouver or elsewhere. There has been much discussion on the question of defence between the Imperial Government and the Dominions, and the Canadian and New Zealand Ministers conferred with the Committee of Imperial Defence in London. Other Ministers visiting London will doubtless continue the discussions, but there has been no question of a formal conference. The obvious pressure of business at home would prevent the proposal as regards Vancouver.

TURCO-GREEK SETTLEMENT.

SLOW PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Negotiations in Athens, between Greece and Turkey, are likely to be prolonged.

Turkey is making demands in favour of ecclesiastical foundations, and the status of her subjects which Bulgaria conceded, but which Greece is unwilling to grant.

The question of the Aegean Islands, apparently, will not figure in the negotiations, but will be left to Europe-Turkey, however, is determined to maintain her claims in this connection.

TURCO-BULGAR TRADE.

TURKISH OFFICERS RECALLED FROM LEAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

Talaat Bey presided at a meeting at the Foreign Office, to-day which decided to begin negotiations for a Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of Commerce on the 20th instant.

All officers of the Turkish 9th. Division who are on leave have been ordered to rejoin the colours at Demotika within twenty-four hours.

The Government has asked Bulgaria to sanction the appointment of Fethi Bey as Minister at Sofia.

TRANSVAAL RESISTERS.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

A telegram from Volksrust says six Indian passive resisters who were deported from the Transvaal have been arrested for re-entering after deportation.

A telegram from Johannesburg says that the European committee which was formed in connection with the previous passive resistance movement has been revived, and has resolved to make representations to Government in support of Indian demands.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI.

PACIFICATION MAKING PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 8.

The last gathering of Arab rebels in Cyrenaica was broken up on the 6th instant, when General Vinaia captured their camp at Buscemal, inflicting heavy losses. The Italian casualties were slight.

The success of recent operations permits a beginning being made of repatriation of the troops in Cyrenaica.

DEATH OF MR. GEO ORMISTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. George Ormiston, ex-Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Government of the United Provinces has been pleased to make a grant of one lakh of rupees to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore towards its sewage scheme.

FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PRISONS.

DEATH THROUGH HUNGER-STRIKE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

A man, who had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for theft, went on hunger-strike and has died in Bedford prison, having taken only a little milk. The Governor of the prison explained to the jury that it was not necessary to acquaint the Home Secretary with such cases unless subjects were forcibly fed.

A verdict was returned of "Death from natural causes."

EX-GOVERNOR SULZER.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY WITNESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The investigation into the charges against ex-Governor Sulzer is still dragging on at Albany. A sensation has been produced by the evidence of Mr. Ryan, the financier, stating that when an impeachment was impending Mr. Sulzer tried to induce him to go to Washington to see Mr. Root with a view to getting the Republican leader at Albany to instruct the Republicans in the State Legislature to vote against the impeachment.

Another witness testified that he had handed Mr. Sulzer a sum, hitherto undisclosed, of ten thousand dollars as a campaign contribution.

[A History of the Sulzer impeachment appears on another page.]

SUFFRAGETTE DISORDERS.

TROUBLE EXPECTED AT BEDFORD MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The suffragettes have fired two houses at Bedford, and threaten to trouble the meeting there at which Mr. Lloyd George will open the Land Campaign on Saturday.

AN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

FALLS INTO THE SEA AND DISAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SUNDERLAND, Oct. 7.

An aeroplane was observed to-day to fall into the sea. It soon disappeared. The sea was rough at the time and nothing has been discovered of the machine.

DUBLIN SITUATION QUIET.

SUPPORT FOR THE MEN FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Dublin situation is quiet. The Masters intend to hold a further meeting to consider the position. The men announce that they have received support from unexpected quarters.

£ 1,000 A WEEK FOR STRIKERS

EFFECT OF TRADES UNIONISM ON WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Miners' Federation Conference at Scarborough has decided to contribute a thousand sterling a week to the Dublin strikes.

Mr. Smillie, in his presidential address, referred to the recent discussion as to whether strikes paid. He said Mr. Snowdon had affirmed that the Minimum Wage Act had given miners more than Trades Unionism had ever done. Mr. Smillie declared that that was absolutely incorrect. Trades Unionism had conferred hundredfold more benefits.

BILLIARDS AT HOME.

STEVENSON'S RECORD BREAK WITH IVORY BALLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

In a billiard match between Stevenson and Harverson, Stevenson made a break of 919, a record with ivory balls

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

POSITION SAID TO BE HOPEFUL.

EXPECTED RE-OPENING.

It had been anticipated in some quarters that the suspension of payment by the Bombay Banking Company Ltd., on Tuesday would lead to a fresh run on the leading Indian Banks, yesterday. This did not occur, however. These banks seem to have established confidence in the minds of their depositors and enquiries showed that business was proceeding in normal fashion. The panic had evidently quite subsided and depositors, as on Monday, and Tuesday, were returning to replace their money with these banks.

The Share Market was also steady and normal.

As regards the position of the Bombay Banking Company, the Directors take an entirely hopeful view of things. The suspension was entirely due, it is claimed, to the heavy strain caused by the unexpected run, and the affairs of the Bank, it is said, are such that there will no difficulty in putting it on a sound basis again. In fact, it was hoped to re-open the Bank yesterday, and it is thought that in any case its doors will not remain closed for more than a few days.

EXCITEMENT IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 8.

As a result of the suspension of payment by the local branch of the Bombay Banking Company, there is great excitement prevailing in the city. The rush of depositors on the other banks like the Indian Specie Bank, the Poona Bank and others though not very great is rather considerable, but so far they have met all demands quite satisfactorily. It is understood that both the above named banks are in a position to successfully withstand all the possible demands of their depositors. Among the public institutions that have suffered from the failure of the bank are the Deccan Education Society, the Chatushringjee Co-operative credit Society, the Mahila Vidyalaya and the Hindu Widow sHome.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING-UP.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar, an application was made by Mr. B. J. Desai, who was instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, solicitors, on behalf of the Pioneer Bank, Ld., to wind up the Bombay Banking Company, Limited.

The petitioners stated that they were the creditors of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, in the sum of Rs. 2,324. The Company had suspended its business on Tuesday and it was necessary in the interests of all concerned, to wind up the concern.

His Lordship ordered notifications to be issued and fixed the hearing of the aplication for the 1st November.

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A manifest has been issued here signed by some leading gentlemen of the city which draws the attention of the public to the resolutions of the People's Bank meeting, asking for suspension of criticism until the publication of the investigating committee's report, and entreats the public to do nothing to add to the difficulties of the present situation. Three of the signatories have, however, withdrawn their names after signing, one of them being among the most prominent and another being a member of one of the two investigating committees.

SUGGESTED RECONSTRUCTION.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

A meeting of depositors of the local branch of the People's Bank of India, have approved the suggestion of the Lahore meeting on September 30th, of refloating the bank. The staff will forego one third of their salaries for six months and the manager for a year. Local depositors agreed not to withdraw deposits for a year and if necessary to renew them at a reduced interest for a further term. Harkissen Lal's services were accepted.

DIRECTORS CRITICISED.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the local creditors of the People's Bank of India, Limited was held here recently, when the attitude of the directors of the bank in withholding a statement of the accounts from the depostors was very strongly criticised. The depositors have appointed a committee, who have sent a strongly-worded letter to the directors, demanding immediate publication of the accounts and enquiring whether the directors, who have borrowed very large amounts from the bank, are in a position to repay their loans immediately.

The letter also conveyed the intimation that if no satisfactory reply were received within ten days the Cawnpore depositors would take such legal steps in the courts at Lahore as they might deem proper.

The present attitude of the directors is viewed with the utmost distrust and suspicion, and the Cawnpore creditors have absolutely no faith in the scheme of reconstruction of the bank outlined by Lala Harkishen Lal on the 30th September. The local depositors intend to submit a strong representation to the Punjab Government asking it to enquire into the affairs of this bank.

TATTA BANKER'S FAILURE.

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The "Sind Gazette" states that Seth Haridas Assanand of Tatta a well-known pearl merchant and commission agent who has got his Kothi in the Bombay Bazar Karachi, suspended payment to-day. His liabilities are said to exceed six lakhs, many local merchants being his creditors.

HOME RULE QUESTION.

DOMINIONS FAVOUR POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Oct. 8.

Mr. Herbert Samuel was a guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon yesterday. He dealt with the problem of reconciling unity with individual freedom within the Empire. He believed that the Government's general Home Rule policy was approved by the Dominions. The Government could not, and would not, abandon the proposal for Irish self-government.

MR. URE ON PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Renfrew, said that Lord Loreburn's letter had aroused a flickering interest in the Irish question. If the Government meant business with the Parliament Act they meant Home Rule for Ireland. The Government were ready to confer if the principles of Home Rule were accepted.

SEIZURES OF RIFLES AND BAYONETS.

REMOVED TO DUBLIN CASTLE.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.

A quantity of Italian rifles and bayonets, recently seized at Drogheda, and also similar seizures made at Newry, Belfast and Derry, have been removed to Dublin Castle.

POLICE AND POLITICAL CRIME.

BENGAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 8.

In yesterday's message re "The Times'" comments on Bengal affairs, I indicated the possibility of an enquiry into police efficiency and other cognate matters in Bengal.

The Provincial Government has been considering this question for some time, and it is now understood they have decided to appoint a committee which will presumably consist of the Hon. Mr. Levinge, member of the Behar Executive Council as president, and Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Commissioner, Bengal, Mr. Lovett, Commissioner, United Provinces, and Mr. Low, Director of Agriculture of the Central Provinces as members. The Bengal Government are arranging the committee and no details are available here.

Mr. K. C. De, I.C.S., (Bengal) will also be a member.

It is understood that the Committee will enquire into District Administration in Bengal and also report upon the causes of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Province. Hence the services of experienced officials from outside have been requisitioned to review the facts in the light of their experiences in other provinces.

It may be recalled that the Hon. Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India made important observations on the Bengal district administration during his last Budget speech. The Committee will assemble early next month and begin their enquiry without delay.

GERMAN DECORATION FOR JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Oct. 7.

The Emperor has conferred on the Japanese Ambassador the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

AFGHAN RISING.

LIBERTINE GOVERNOR'S VAGARIES.

GENERAL REVOLT FEARED IN SOUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent sends the following details regarding the recent disturbance at Kandahar:—

It appears the Governor of Kandahar sent for some of the Durani *raises* and directed them to select from among their families a certain number of the handsomest women and young girls. These were destined for the Court at Kabul, from which orders had been issued. This extraordinary selection was to have been made in return for *khillats* to be granted to the headmen who showed zeal in complying with the order.

The *raises*, naturally enough, took offence at such a proceeding, and great excitement was created in the villages of the Kandahar district. Word was sent to Kalat-i-Ghilzai, where two Kandahari regiments were stationed, and they are said to have marched to Kandahar. At any rate the whole Durani population got out of hand and large numbers of armed villagers gathered about Kadahar.

BRIGADIER FLOUTED.

The Governor called upon the brigadier commanding to disperse the mob, but this military officer refused to use force. By subterfuge the Governor induced some of the Kabuli regiments in the garrison at Kandahar to open fire, and thirty or forty men were killed. Two civil officers, the Kazi and Mufti, had met their death at the hands of inuriated Durains and feeling ran very high against the Governor. The Brigadier seems to have regained control of his troops, and further fighting was stopped, but the position last week was still a dangerous one as the Durani and Kabuli troops were in opposition to each other.

It is stated that the Amir has ordered General Sadik Khan to move southwards from Kabul with a column of troops, and to take along with him some of the Ghazni garrison to Kalat, Ghirzai and Kandahar. The prospect of a general Durani rising in southern Afghanistan must have caused alarm in Kabul and in all probability every effort now will be made to concentrate the people in and about Kandahar.

The obnoxious order which the Governor tried to carry out must be withdrawn, and an enquiry will doubtless take place regarding his action in using the Kabuli troops when the military commandant had refused to order them to fire.

KARACHI COCAINE HAUL.

BORI'S BOX WITH FALSE BOTTOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 8.

While examining the luggage of a Bori passenger who arrived from Madagascar by a country craft in Karachi harbour yesterdaay, a Customs Preventive Officer came upon a box with a false bottom, very well made, in which was found a bag containing cocaine. The bag was sufficiently large to cover the space, and the cocaine was spread out neatly in it so that it took up very little room and made the false bottom almost imperceptible.

The cocaine weighs three seers and its market value must be high. It was intended for Bombay.

The accused has been placed before the City Magistrate for trial.

LATER.

The Borah cocaine smuggler, has been fined Rs. 1,000 by the Chief Collector of Customs under the Customs Act for attempted smuggling. The value of the cocaine in the market would be about Rs. 5,000 and the accused bought it from a French sailor at Madagascar for Rs. 1,000 the total amount of his savings while in South Africa.

FINANCE AND EDUCATION MEMBERS' TOURS.

(From our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Oct. 8.

All the members of the Viceroy's Council will make a short tour in turn.

Sir William Meyer, Financial Member, will leave Simla on the 4th of November and proceed via Manmad to Madras, where he will halt from the 8th to the 10th, leaving Madras on the following day. He will arrive at Bangalore on the 12th and halt there on the 13th. Calcutta will be reached on the 17th and a halt will be made from the 18th to the 21st.

Sir William will leave Calcutta on the 22nd and return to Simla on the 24th. He will leave Simla on the 26th and arrive at Delhi on the 20th, visiting Agra on the 27th.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, will leave Simla on the 13th of October and visit Bombay and Bangalore, returning to Simla during the first week of November.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

1,000 WEAVERS STOP WORK.

MEN DEMAND HIGHER WAGE RATE.

On Tuesday morning a strike broke out among the weavers of the Rachel Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogli. This mill is entirely devoted to the weaving of cloth fabrics of a general description and employs a staff of about 1,700 hands in all. Out of these about 1,000 men, all of whom are weavers, refused to work after they had arrived at the mill premises on Tuesday morning, and demanded a higher rate of pay, before they would return to the looms. The manager expostulated with them and explained that he was unable to promise them a higher rate than that generally in vogue in Bombay. All men employed in the weaving trade in Bombay mills are paid by the amount of work they turn out, and, by this system of piecework, a weaver who attends work regularly can earn from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month according to the quality of work with which he is entrusted.

HALF-HEARTED STONE-THROWING.

On being informed by the manager that their request for more pay could not be granted, there was a momentary demonstration of a slight nature amongst the strikers, but a half-heartd attempt at stone-throwing, which was in no way productive of damage was at once put a stop to by the police. Thereafter, the strikers remained in groups outside the premises throughout the day on Tuesday and evinced their dissatisfaction by that policy of masterly inactivity which is the form of passive resistance generally adopted by strikers in Bombay.

NEITHER SIDE GIVES IN.

At sunset the strikers left the mill premises for the day, but returned again yesterday morning, when they found the gates open and everything ready for them to resume work if they were so inclined. The strikers remained outside the mill in a perfectly orderly manner and in no way interfered with the remaining seven hundred employees who have continued work, as usual when fresh representations for an increased scale of pay were raised, after they had been asked whether they intended to return to work, the manager pointed out once again that the Company could not see their way to pay rates higher than those at present in force in Bombay. The men once more took up their position outside the mill where they remained during the day. Thus the position remains at present. To-day, however, is a public holiday and all the mills in Bombay will be closed, so in the meantime the management hope that the men will consider the situation and return to work.

NO ACTION DECIDED UPON.

No decision as to any future course of action has been arrived at in the matter, but a milling expert to a "Chronicle" representative said that this was one of many strikes of the sort which mill-owners have to put up with every year. He quoted instances of three or four other prominent mills which had experienced trouble of the same sort recently, and said that, in spite of the fact that labour was not so scarce in Bombay now as was the case three months ago, it was by no means so plentiful that the places of strikers could be easily filled up. Another possible reason for these periodic mill strikes is the advent of a wave of hot weather, which affects the people and makes them quickly dissatisfied. This explanation is borne out by the large number of local strikes which occurred during the hot weather just before last monsoon and the present poor mousoon heat-wave must be very trying to operatives, who know that they are in a position to dictate to their employers to a certain extent.

A rumour to the effect that the strike is due to a lack of yarn for working with is denied by the owners of the mill who point out that the mill is not yarn mill but a cloth weaving manufactory. A rise in pay they allege is the reason for the strike.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 8.

In connection with the Public Services Commission it has been settled that the following officers will give evidence on the questions affecting the general list of the Financial Department:—Messrs. Tomkins Heseltine and K. L. Datta and also Messrs. Ayyar, Kaula, Kellner and Phillippe.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XI.) *

THE CASH BALANCES.

MR. ABRAHAMS AND SIR JAMES BEGBIE.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

We have already observed that, though in his cross-examination of Mr. Abrahams, Sir James Begbie did his best to elicit material admissions, he was hardly successful. On such threadbare questions as a low bank rate being beneficial to trade and the community generally, and others of a like character, which every bank clerk might answer, there was, of course, an agreement of views. For that matter the questions might have been left alone. But Sir James seemed to have been a great deal hurt, if one could read between the lines, at the way in which the Bank of Bombay has been referred to in the copious correspondence which Mr. Abrahams submitted to the Commission and which has been published in the Appendices. He tried to draw out Mr. Abrahams on different topics, specially on loans at low rates of interest, but without creating any impression on his colleagues on the Commission. For instance, here is a typical question with a very typical reply. Sir James asked (428):

"Do you regard loans to the Presidency Banks from the Government balances as an uncertain source and do you consider there is no objection to largely increased deposits being given to the banks from the Treasury balances because they are uncertain: I would like to ask you if you hold the same opinion and the same strong objection, no matter what the size of the Treasury balances may be?"

To which the reply was as follows:—

"Of course, if you do in one year a thing which you may not be able to do the next year, one perhaps may say you are wise to do it when you can, because you confer a certain benefit at that time, and another person may say it is better not to do it at all because you may raise, and have ultimatel to disappoint, expectations. It is a matter really, if one may say so, almost of one's general judgment about things in general rather than a financial question."

The implied retort to the questioner here may be passed over with a silent smile. But Sir James Begbie had this bee of the loans in his bonnet. So he further questioned the astute Mr. Abrahams as follows:—"Could not a point be mentioned or settled, and if the Treasury balance then exceeded that point, loans might be given. Might not something of that kind be done?" The reply was:

DANGERS OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

"Personally, as I hope I have made clear, I am in no way obdurate about these matters, in fact I see very great force in what you say. Still it remains true that, if the jute trade or the cotton trade, in one year were largely dependant on the Government balances, which happened to be very big through some fortunate accident, and went on, say, for two or three years, and then the Government balances, through no fault of Government, fell down, the jute trade and the cotton trade might be very much hampered through the sudden withdrawal. I merely give you that for what it is worth. I do not say it is a conclusive argument in favour of or against any particular policy, but it is a point to be considered, and that it is all I wish to put about it."

Here, without being dogmatic Mr. Abrahams has pointed out once more how dangerous it is for trade always to rely on the balances. When the Presidency Banks, and therefore the trade, get accustomed in some ways to depend on those balances, and when, owing to the exigencies of the State or owing to other causes, the balances are withdrawn, the trade makes a grievance and sends forth a prolonged wail on the hard-heartedness or unwise policy of the Government. So that, practically, we are again brought back to the point, namely, that the sooner the trade accustoms itself not to rely at all on the Government balances and more on independent banking facilities and resources the better.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

Sir James, still harping on the loans question, put another question (430) "You draw a distinction between loans to help trade and loans to earn interest, but India Office balances have been deposited with banks and lent to other banks and discount companies, and these companies, as I understand, do help trade, and lending in order to earn interest." This was an important question, the crux of the loud complaint of the Presidency Banks and the European Chambers of Commerce in India. The answer of Mr. Abrahams is worth remembering.

The difference between us there is very great. If we were lending in India, we should be very anxious to consider the effect of the loans on the borrowers, I mean not to interfere with their general method of business and not to raise expectations from them which we could not fulfil. As regards the borrowers from India Office balances we regard them with the utmost callousness. We do not care for those borrowers at all. We lend our money to a bank or to an approved borrower, and it is understood that he has got to deposit security, and that he has got to pay the money back at the right time and to pay his interest; there is between us, if I may use an old expression, merely the cash nexus. We want his interest, he wants our loan, and the relation is absolutely different from that between a more or less paternal Government in India and the trade of India.

"If that be the case", proceeded Sir James Begbie, "is there any reason why Government should not give loans in India for the sake of interest only"? Mr. Abrahams replied: "No, certainly not. I have drawn your attention to the fact that all this danger of interference with the trade and disappointment if one cannot lend in the fifth year after one has lent it in the four years, is rather serious in India, because the Government capital bulks so large in the comparatively small Indian money markets; whereas in England, if you lend one year and you do not lend another, it is so trivial that you do not by withdrawing your loan money interfere with any one to any appreciable extent. This is the distinction I put." That the distinction pointed out is real can hardly be gainsaid by the most ardent protagonist of the Presidency Banks and the Chambers. What may cause a mere ripple on the surface of the financial ocean of London trade and commerce causes here a veritable hurricane because, as Mr. Abrahams properly said, the Indian Monetary market is so tiny a minnow, compared to the colossal triton of London. Poor Sir James had therefore as a last resort to inquire of Mr. Abrahams whether he cannot do something in the way of lending in India. "Yes," promptly replied the redoubtable Under-Secretary, "I think you might. I think if you wanted to do in India what we did some months ago,—I think we called seven or eight million in the course of three months,—those figures are not exact but they are approximate,—you would cause a great deal of turmoil." So here was the Parthian shot and it is to be presumed the answer gave no crumb of comfort to the Goliath of the Presidency Banks. As if to emphasise the reply of Mr. Abrahams, the Chairman interposed: "I understand your view to be that, if you lent in India, and had occasion suddenly to call in the money, you might create a crisis?" "Yes," was the laconic answer. "But if you lent in England and had occasion suddenly to call in the money, the likelihood of your producing a crisis is much less?" "Yes" again. But the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer deemed it right to push his interrogation to its logical conclusion. So he inquired: "In addition, you do not care if you do produce a crisis here, as it is not your business in the sense in which it would be your business if you produced a crisis in India?" Mr. Abrahams replied: "Yes, and as an illustration of how much we can call in without disturbing the market, perhaps when you look at the paper which Mr. Babcock is submitting to you, in which you will see our balances from day to day in the year 1912-13, you will note that between 28th September, 1912, and 6th January, 1913, we reduced our loans in the market by somewhere about eight millions." Is that possible and practical in India? We think not.

So far we may say the subject of cash balances and loans has now been exhausted. The chief representative of the Presidency Banks was not able to elicit anything materially in reference to this branch of the inquiry by the Commission. The evidence of Mr. Abrahams could not be said to have been shaken even by a hair's breadth. He stood square to all the winds of cross questions that were blown in his face. If we can speak with the utmost fairness, we should say that, as far as the question of Cash balances was concerned, the case of the Indian Government was complete, while that of the Chambers was blown down like a house of cards. The former gave through Mr. Abrahams ample justification for the policy it practically pursued, and that with a single eye to see that the funds of the taxpayers were vigilantly safeguarded and those beneficially. Let us see whether in the matter of the excessive Sales of Council Bills in recent years the Government is able to make an equally gallant defence.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th, Oct. 2nd, 6th, 7th and 8th.

MADRAS KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

TUBERCULINE INSTITUTE TO BE ERECTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Edward VII Memorial Committee held this week, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be expended upon the erection of a Tuberculine Institute and that the balance of money in the hands of the Committee, which with the Government contribution to the Memorial will amount to about Rs. 4 lakhs, be funded for the purpose of supplying money for the upkeep of the Institute and its research work.

The Institute is to be located in the neighbourhood of the Madras General Hospital, so that the work of constructing the building will have to be held in abeyance until the decision of the committee appointed to consider the advisability or otherwise of the removal of the General Hospital to a site in the suburbs of the city.

The Commander-in-Chief, will arrive in Karachi on November 10th. He will inspect the Garrison on parade, and go round the Barracks, after doing which he will embark on the R. I. M. S. Hardinge for Bombay.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

PROGRAMME PUBLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The following is the programme of the Autumn tour of His Excellency the Viceroy:—

October, Tuesday 14th: Leave Summer Hill (Simla), private departure.

Wednesday, 15th:—Arrive Kapurthala, public arrival. Mizaj Pursi. Exchange of visits with His Highness the Maharaja. Visit to institutions. Quiet dinner and witness a cinematograph exhibition.

Thursday, 16th:—Review. Opening of the new market. Trip on river by motor launch. Illumination of the city. State banquet. Leave Kapurthala, private departure.

Friday, 17th:—Arrive Hanumangarh Fort in Bikanir.

Saturday, 18th:—Motor drive to Tulwara Jheel for duck shoot. Return Hanumangarh Fort in the evening.

Sunday, 19th:—Leave Hanumangarh Fort. Arrive Suratgarh.

Monday, 20th:—Arrive Bikaner, private arrival. Visit the Fort, old palaces, etc. Banquet at the Fort followed by an informal investiture of Colonel Din Diyal with the badge of the 1st Class Order of British India and seven other recipients.

Tuesday, 21st:—Leave Bikanir by motor after early breakfast and proceed to Gajner for three days shooting. Leave Gujner. Arrive Bikaner. Leave Bikaner by special train after early lunch for Tal Chapar station. Motor to Chapar Camp (3 miles).

Friday, 25th:—Motor to Tal Chapar station. Sleep on train.

Saturday, 25th:—Leave Tal Chapar by special train. Arrive Sujangarh for a day's shooting. Leave Sujangarh.

Monday, 27th:—Arrive Daulatabad. Private arrival. Motor to Ellora. Lunch there, see caves and dine and sleep at the Roza Rungalow.

Tuesday, 28th:—Leave Roza after early tea and visit Daulatabad Fort. Breakfast at Balahissar Fort. Leave Daulatabad, private departure.

Wednesday, 29th:—Arrive Hyderabad, public arrival. Mizaj Pursi ceremony. Receive visits from His Highness the Nizam at the Falaknuma Palace. Return the visit of His Highness the Nizam at the Chau Mahalla Palace. Banquet at the Chau Mahalla Palace.

Thursday, 30:—Review at Secunderabad followed by breakfast at the Secunderabad Club. His Excellency the Viceroy will grant interviews to the Minister, the Peshkar, and the three India officials separately. Sports on the Fatch Maidan. Dinner at the Residency followed by a reception.

Friday, 21st:—Cheeta hunt. Breakfast at Mahbub Mansion palace. Trip to Golconda. Tea with His Highness on the Bala Hissar. Visit the Mir Alam Tank on the way back. Small dinner followed by ball at Chau Mahalla Palace.

November, Saturday, 1st:—His Excellency will accord a private interview to His Highness the Nizam at the Falaknuma Palace. Lunch with the Minister. Her Excellency will attend the Purdah party at the Residency. Quiet dinner at King Kothi. Leave Hyderabad, private departure.

Sunday, 2nd:—Arrive Bijapur, private arrival. His Excellency will be met by the Collector and the Chief of Jath at the railway station. Lay the foundation stone of the King Edward Memorial Park and pavilion and receive and address from the Municipal councillors. Visit the Asar Mahar Gol, Juma Masjid, Mehtar Mahal, Endu Mahal, Ibrahim Roza Maliki Maidan, Taj Bavri. Afternoon tea at the Anand Mahal. Leave Bijapur, private departure.

Monday, 3rd:—Arrive Shimoga, private arrival. Leave by motor 65 miles, arrive Gaersoppa. Afternoon tea.

Tuesday, 4th:—Halt at Gaersoppa. Illumination of the falls.

Wednesday, 5th:—Leave Gaersoppa by motor 65 miles arrive Shimoga. Afternoon tea. Leave Shimoga, private departure.

Thursday, 6th:—Arrive Mysore, public arrival. Receive an address from the Mysore Municipality. Mizaj Pursi. Lunch. Exchange of visits with His Highness the Maharaja. Banquet followed by fireworks.

Friday, 7th:—Visit the Palace stables. Reception of representatives from Coorg and deputations of the Coorg and Mysore planters. Visit the zoo dinner. Musical evening at the Palace. Illuminations in the City.

Saturday, 8th:—Parade of Imperial Service and household troops. Visit Seringapatam, lunching there. Visit temples at Somnathpura. Quiet dinner.

Sunday, 9th:—Leave Mysore and arrive Keddah Camp.

Monday, 10th, to Saturday, 15th:—Halt at the Keddah Camp. Tiger and bison shooting.

Sunday, 16th:—Quiet day in camp.

Monday, 17th:—Leave the Keddah Camp and arrive ... pore.

Tuesday, 18th:—Morning visit the new Technical Institute. Her Excellency will visit the Maharani's College. Afternoon, visit Kannambadi and see the work in progress on the new reservoir, (by motor 8 miles). Leave Mysore, private departure.

Wednesday, 19th:—Arrive Bangalore City. Public arrival. Receive address of welcome from he Municipality of the Civil and Military stations. Present Mr. Clarke with I. S. O. badge. Visit the Institute of Science and he lines of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. Her Excellency opens the new entrance gates to the Lady Curzon Hospital. Lay the foundation stone of the new building of he Young Men's Christian Association for soldiers and afterwards motor round the city. Dinner party followed by reception.

Thursday, 20th:—Review of troops and presentation of colours to the 101st Grenadiers. Unevil the statue of Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer. Her Excellency visits the Victoria and Minto Opthalmic Hospital and silk farm. Garden party at the Residency. Leave Bangalore Cantonment, private departure.

Friday, 21st:—Arrive Bowringpet and leave by motor 10 miles. Arrive Marikuppam. Public arrival. Reception by the members of the Mining Board and Mysore officials. Receive address from the Mining Board. Breakfast at Mr. Gifford's bungalow and afterwards visit the surface works at the Champion Reef Mine including the stamp mill, cyanide plant, electrical air compressing engine, process of gold melting, Cauvery transformer station, etc. Leave Oorgaum, private departure.

Saturday, 22nd:—Arrive Mandapam, private arrival. Leave privately. Arrive Madura, private arrival. Receive address of welcome. Presentation of local officials, etc., at station. Leave Madura station, private departure. Arrive Trichinopoly Fort, private arrival. Dine on train. Drive to Pandal view. Illuminations and fireworks. Sleep on train.

Sunday, 23rd:—Visit Trichi rock. Introduction of leading officials and presentation of an address of welcome in the hundred pillared Mantapam. Breakfast on train. Attend divine service at St. John's Church. Leave Trichinopoly Junction. Private departure. Arrive Tanjore, private arrival. Visit the Schwarts Memorial Church and temple. Afternoon tea in the Swaganga gardens. Leave Tanjore privately.

Monday, 24th:—Arrive Madras Egmore Section, public arrival in Government House. Receive address in the Banqueting Hall from Madras Mussalmans, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Madras Landholders' Association, Madras Mahajana Sabha, Anglo-Indian Association, Madras Presidency Cooperators, Indian Christian Association and Madras Provincial Congress Committee. Visit Fort St. George and the harbour and drive through George Town, Dinner party. Levee.

Tuesday, 25th:—Lay the foundation stone of he University library. Her Excellency visits the Victoria Technical Institute and the Museum. Breakfast. Visit the High Court. Her Excellency receives visits from Indian ladies (Ghosha) in the Banqueting Hall. Receive visits from the Maharaja of Travancore. the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukota. Her Excellency will visit the Victoria Caste and Ghosha Hospital. Return the visits of the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin. Motor to Guindy via Mount Road. Afternoon tea there and return by Adyar, San Thome and the Marina. Quiet dinner. Reception.

Wednesday, 26th:—The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Hardinge will open the new municipal buildings and receives an address of welcome from the Corporation. Her Excellency receives visits from Indian ladies in the Banqueting Hall. Receive informal visits from India notables. Her Excellency visits the maternity hospital, atten a garden party at the Cosmopolitan Club. Her Excellency will visit the Recreation Club at Mylapore. Dinner party. Leave Madras. (Central station), private departure.

Friday, 28th:—Arrive Cuttack, public arrival. Drive to the Commissioner's house. Breakfast of Feudamtao etaoin shrdlu iauntnu cmfwyp tory Chiefs and presentation of addresses by municipal and District Boards. Presentation of sands of Maharaja to Mayurbhanj, Baikuntha De of Balasore and certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association to Dr. B. K. Bannerjee. Interviews. Luncheon party at Commissioner's house. Drive to the anicut, hospital, medical school and the Ravenshaw College. Garden party. Leave Cuttack, private departure.

Saturday, 29th:—Arrive Gaya, private arrival. Leave for Budh Gaya by motor. Return to Gaya and leave privately. Arrive Bankipur, public arrival. Proceed in procession to the Shamiana in the station yard. Receive address from the Bihar Land Holders' Association the District Board, and Municipality to which His Excellency will make a joint reply. Leave for Government House. Attend garden party given by Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga. Dinner party followed by informal investiture of Colonel Heckley, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rai Sheo Shankar Sahay Bahadur, C.I.E., and Raja Hari Har Prashad Narayan Sinha.

Sunday, 30th:—Inspect the treasures of the Khuda Baksh Library in His Excellency's sitting room. Visit the site of the proposed university. Inspect Mr. Manuk's collection. Embark on the "Benares" and, if time permits, visit the hospital, college and Bihar School of Engineering. Lunch on board. Interviews. Drive to excavations at Pataliputra, taking tea with the Maharaja of Gidhour en-route. Divine service. Small dinner party.

December, Monday, 1st:—Lay the foundation stones of the Council Chamber and of the High Court. Garden party at Government House. Presentation of an address of welcome by the Bihar Planters' Association. Dine with the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam.

Tuesday, 2nd:—Leave Bankipore, private departure.

Wednesday, 3rd:—Arrive Alwar, public arrival.

Thursday, 4th:—Leave Alwar, private departure.

Friday, 5th: Arrive Delhi, private arrival.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

A YEARS WORKING.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The annual report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1912-13 has been issued.

During the year 15,764,265 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the department, representing a revenue of Rs. 1,10,02,277 and giving, with receipts from other sources such as rent of railway and private lines, a total revenue of Rs. 1,52,79,958 as compared with working charges amounting to Rs. 1,28,21,644.

The telegraph system was extended by the erection of 2,284 miles of line and 11,691 miles of wire and cable; and at the close of the year consisted of 78,862 miles of line and 311,034 miles of wire and cable, of which 96,587 miles of wire and cable were used by railways, 9,361 for canals, 19,249 for telephone exchanges and private lines, and 185,837 miles for departmental purposes.

The number of instruments of all kinds rented from the department at the close of the year was 23,754, or which 7,172 were on railways, 1,125 on canals, and 15,557 on private lines.

The total number of signalling operations entailed in the transmission of all telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination increased from 75,451,192 to 78,200,879, giving an average number of operations per cent telegrams of 4.96, as compared with 5.00 at the close of the year 1911-12.

INCREASE IN PRIVATE MESSAGES.

There is a slight increase in the percentage of inland private telegrams in the express class, but under State and Press there is a decrease, as was to be expected after the abnormal rise in the number of these telegrams sent during 1911-12 in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The number of inland telegraph money-orders dealt with during the year was 506,436, and the telegraph charges on these amounted to Rs. 2,40,174, as compared with 435,697 and Rs. 2,06,337 during the previous year; the increase amounting to 16.23 per cent and 17.36 per cent. respectively.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

As regards foreign telegrams, the figures show a decrease under State of 32.73 per cent. in the number of telegrams, and 29.02 in the number of of words, with an increase of 11.34 per cent. in value, due largely to a revised method of accounting for foreign concessional telegrams. Under private there is an increase of 4.88 per cent. in the number and 4.65 in words with a decrease of 1.13 per cent in value and this difference in percentages is due mainly to the introduction of deferred foreign telegrams and the reduction in the rates for telegrams to and from Ceylon.

PRESS MESSAGES.

The increase under Press is 22.78 per cent in number and 39.44 in words with a decrease of 17.76 in value owing to the reduction of the rates for Press telegrams exchanged with Europe.

INCREASED RECEIPTS.

As regards the financial the receipts rose from Rs. 1,42,74,275 to Rs. 1,52,79,958 and the revenue charges also rose from Rs. 1,23,24,356 to Rs. 12,821,644. Thus the charges for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for 1911-12 by Rsfl 497,288. The receipts for 1912-13 exceeded the receipts for 1911-12 by Rs. 497,288. The receipts ceipts for 1912-13 exceeded the charges for the same year by Rs. 2,458,314. The expenditure during the year debitable to the capital account amounted to Rs. 3,382,001 bringing the total capital expenditure up to the end of the year under review to Rs. 117,973,619.

In conclusion the Hon. Mr. Maxwell writes:—The percentage of net revenue on capital expended which amounted to 2.08 cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory so long as it falls short of 3.5 per cent per annum the average rate of interest which should be charged on capital expenditure and the additional amount required for this purpose would be Rs. 1,611,927. This figure does not, however, take into account the service rendered by the department in the care and maintenance of large quantities of mobilisation, telegraph stores which are kept at the disposal of the military authorities at various centres, nor does it take into account the loss which there is every reason to believe results from the arrangement by which railways are permitted to retain the whole of the receipts on account of public messages booked at their offices irrespective of the fact that such telegrams are transferred to the departmental lines at the nearest transfer office and that the traffic received from the railway telegraph systems is generally greater than the traffic transferred to these systems. Of recent years too the Department has had to incur very heavy expenditure both initial and recurring, in connection with the erection and upkeep of wireless telegraph stations for which there is little or no monetary return.

THE AKOLA DISASTER.

ASST. STATION MASTER'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

GUARD'S SETENCE REDUCE

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Oct. 8.

The Sessions Judge of Akola, Mr. K. K. Thakur, has dismissed the appeal of Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station Master of Boregaon railway station, and upheld the order of conviction passed on him by Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Akola. Mr. M. G. Marathe appeared for the appellant.

It will be remembered that Joshi was charged under section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act for having endangered the safety of the passengers by giving a wrong "line clear" which resulted in a serious collision on the 30th April, 1913. After a protracted trial Major Plowden sentenced him in August last to eighteen months' rigirous imprisonment.

In the case of Guard Kaikhusru Bejanji, who was also sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, the Sessions Judge has held that the lights of the goods train were burning when the passenger train pitched into it, but the guard failed to protect the train by putting detonators as required by the General Rules. The Sessions Judge has reduced the sentence to nine months only from eighteen months. Messrs. P. Walsh, barrister; and Mr. S. D. Cama, pleader, appeared for the defence, being engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

UNAUTHORISED LOTTERY.

TRIAL OPENS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The District Magistrate to-day commenced the trial by jury of the five committee members of the Indian Telegraph Association Club, on charges in connection with the sweep, particulars of which have been already published.

Mr. Eardley Norton, for the accused asked for the committment of the case to the Chief Court of Sessions, on four grounds (1) Alleged offences involved determination of points of law of first class importance. It was desirable, therefore, that the highest tribunal in the province should give its decision once and for all. (2) The case practically was *res integra*, as there was no record involving similar issues. (3) The case also involved matters of importance of kindred institutions in Burma and India and on a point law would have far reaching effects. (4) To save time as whichever way the case went it was clear that a subsequent determination of the same points before a higher tribunal would be demanded.

The Government Prosecutor opposed the application on several grounds as follows:—(a) Delay in the application and expense to witness, (b) the prosecuted had nothing in common with kindred institutions, (c) a transfer would apply admitted incapability of a district magistrate and jury trying such a case which would be a had precedent.

Mr. Norton denied any suggestion of oblique censures on the Magistrate's abilities and contended that the difficult legal points involved constituted sufficient grounds for the intervention of a higher court.

After further argument the Magistrate refused application.

Mr. Norton then to shorten the proceedings admitted that the club ran a lottery as a club and blocks and papers found on promises were genuine, also that the accused were members of the club. The case for prosecution then opened.

Mr. Norton's next objection on the missjoinder of charges was disallowed. It being held that the drawing of the lottery and the advertising of it were one and the same transaction.

Mr. H. Tarleton Commissioner of Police was the first witness. Mr. Norton tendered a letter from the Collector of Rangoon asking for a list of the prize winners of the sweep for June 1913, with full addresses and the amounts drawn for the purposes of income-tax; also another letter with a form from the Collector to show the income of the club.

Mr. Tarleton said that when first he came to Rangoon two and a half years ago there were fifteen sweeps now there were forty. He applied for sanction to prosecute club as a test case.

Mr. H. D. Lucas, District Superintendent of Police was then examined. His examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Among the many improvements which are being gradually introduced in the Indian telegraph department the installation of Creed printing between Calcutta and Rangoon will be extremely interesting. It is hoped that the Creed system will facilitate the disposal of heavy traffic between Calcutta and Rangoon.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Currency Commission.

"Indian Daily Telegraph!"—A broad general conclusion is that the criticisms of Indian financial arrangements of which so much was heard last autumn were much exaggerated, although there is undoubtedly room for reform on certain matters of detail. The theory that money has been taken from this country and transferred to the custody of the Secretary of State for the set purpose of assisting the London money market has been shown to be without foundation. The high balances in London have been due, in the first place, to the revenue surplus being for several years far higher than was estimated by the Government of India, and this in turn was due to circumstances which will not recur connected with the opium revenue, and to the expenditure on railways being much less than had been suggested. The balances in London exist merely in order to meet the Secretary of State's requirements, and revenue surpluses not needed for ordinary purposes in India are transferred to London in order to obviate the necessity which would otherwise arise of increasing sterling liabilities on debt account. The general principle is for the Government of India to borrow as much as they can in this country, and then the balance of loan required, greater or small, is found by the Secretary of State. Mr. Abrahams told the Commission that the London balances were not raised to abnormal amounts of set purpose, excepting that money was kept in the balance from the end of 1910, to some time early in 1912, in order to be used for paying off prospective debt liabilities of about £14 millions.

The Judicial Ideal!

"The Pioneer"—The ideal of the courts should be the abolition of all such courts as are not required for the transaction of unavoidable legal business. To the attainment of that ideal a general stiffening in the judicial attitude towards the negligents is necessary. This will lessen the emoluments of the Bar—for a time, but it will seek a fresh field for its energies in the conduct of business out of court on lines that will avoid litigation. Once freed from the necessity of weighing evidence which it ought never to have had to listen to the judiciary of India might turn its attention with immense advantage to the task of harmonising its decisions and thereby removing one great pretext for litigiousness since nothing induces so much to litigation as the knowledge that judicial pronouncements in the matter in hand are discrepant and contradictory. Seeing that most of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence are now firmly established this task ought not to be one of great or insuperable difficulty. The highest ideal that a Judge could set before himself would be his own abolition if justified by his enforcement of methods which left no loop-holes for litigation and compelled the lawyer to make his profit out of its prevention instead of its encouragement.

Income Tax Anomalies.

"The Statesman".—The anomalies arising out of the administration of the income tax in India have long been the subject of criticism, and it is high time that some of them, at all events, were remedied. It is notorious that large numbers of people evade payment altogether. It is also notorious that it is far easier to realise the tax from the poor man than from the rich. These facts tend to enhance the unpopularity of the impost, and until the income tax is administered impartially on the basis of a just and scientific graduation it will continue to excite hostility.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS JAILS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The Government of Madras have extended the system of imparting elementary education tentatively in the Penitentiary and central jails at Cannanore and Rajahmundry to the remaining First Class Central Jails in the Presidency and is directing the inspection of these jails to be carried out by the Inspector of Schools concerned.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-excitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 156

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB ASSESSMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

The Secretary of State for India in Council vs. Major J. E. Hughes, the Secretary and a member of the Western India Turf Club on behalf of himself and all other members of the W. I. Turf Club.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Boyd, District Judge of Poona, who decided that the whole claim of the Plaintiff i.e., of the Western India Turf Club was in time.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the Western Indian TurfClub was improperly assessed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona in the years 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12. That the assessment by the Cantonment Magistrate of the said club for the years aforesaid should be declared illegal, void and contrary to the Poona Cantonment Texation Regulations. That the said assessment should be declared to be nullities and, if necessary the entries thereof should be erased and expunged from the assessment books. That the defendants, or some or one of them be ordered to repay to the plaintiff as representing the members of the said Club, all payments levied on and paid by the said club for the said years, in excess of the assessment of Rs. 201-8-4 yearly payable by the said club. That it should be declared that, until the assessment of Rs. 201-8-4 made in 1904 and continued down to 1908 was revised and altered in accordance with the provisions of the Poona Cantonment Texation Regulations, that assessment was the only valid and binding assessment of the Poona Racecourse. That all necessary directions should be given, enquiries made and accounts taken.

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The Western India Turf Club consists of a large number of members. The plaintiff is the Secretary and a member of the Western India Turf Club and sues on behalf of himself and all other members of the club. The Western India Turf Club is the lessee from Government of the Race Course at Poona and is liable to be assessed to property rates respect of the said premises in accordance with the provisions of the Poona Cantonment Texation Regulations, 1881. It is provided by Clause 1 of the said Regulations that the estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to property rates may reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall for the purposes of the said rates be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands.

THE RACE COURSE.

By Government Notification No. 481 of the 17th day of September, 1891, a general property rate of 4 p.c. per annum of the annual value of houses was imposed on the Cantonment of Poona where the Race Course is situated. The Western India Turf Club were assessed for the year 1904 for the purpose of property rates at Rs. 201-8-4 and such assessment was continued down to and inclusive of the year 1908. The said Race-course is leased by the club from the Secretary of State under a lease dated the 16th day of February 1907 at a rental of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and as the said club paid in consideration of the granting of the said lease to the credit of the account of the General Officer Commanding the 6th Division (Poona) with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Bombay branch, a sum of Rs. 20,000 which the Secretary of State covenanted in the said lease should be expended in laying out a Recreation and Polo ground for the use of the Poona Garrison, the rental value of the said Race-course is virtually about Rs. 2,000 per annum. On the 8th day of October 1908, Major Field, the then Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, served on the Secretary of the said Club a notice stating that he had revised the valuation of the said club's property at Poona and assessed the rate at Rs. 9,840 per annum, based on an annual income from certain sources of Rs. 2,46,000. It appeared that the Cantonment Magistrate had valued the property of the said club on a wholly erroneous principle and quite contrary to the said Texation Regulations. He took the sum of Rs. 2,46,000 the gross income of the club from certain sources as the annual rent that a tenant from year to year would pay. The said Cantonment Magistrate also acted illegally in that he did not follow the provisions of the said Texation Regulations made in case of the assessment being increased.

CLUB'S APPEAL.

The club appealed to the Cantonment Committee, who rejected the club's appeal, but have declined to give any reasons for such rejection. The said club subsequently petitioned the Governor of Bombay in Council, but were informed that the Governor had no power to interfere. The Governor in Council, however saw the gross injustice that had been inflicted on the said club and passed a Regulation which in future permitted an appeal to Government against the decisions of the Cantonment Committee.

CLUB PAYS UNDER PROTEST.

The said club paid under protest the sum of Rs. 4,819-13-10 in respect of the said taxation illegally imposed for the latter half of the year 1908-09. The Cantonment Magistrate altered the assessment from Rs. 9,840 to Rs. 9,544-2-6 as he found that the former figure was too much. The club paid under protest the amount of Rs. 33,303-13-7, being assessment for three preceeding years in 1911. The plaintiff says that the exaction of the amount is illegal, and therefore he is entitled to recover from the defendants the amount of Rs. 33,303-13-7 less the annual assessment of Rs. 201-8-4. The defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council stated that the civil court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit by virtue of the provisions of Section 15 of the Poona Cantonment Taxation Regulations. The claim was time-barred under Article 14 of Schedule 1 to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908. It was denied that the Cantonment Magistrate's valuaion was based on an erroneous principle or was contrary to the Texation Regulations. The Civil Court's jurisdiction to entertain the suit was barred under Section 28 of the Cantonment Act 1910.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S FINDING.

The District Judge found that his court had jurisdiction to try the suit. He cited I. L. R. 13 Mad. 78; I. L. R. 32 All. 491; I. L. R. 24 Bom. 607; I. L. R. 24 Mad. 205; I. L. R. 35 Cal. 859 and I. L. R. 37, Cal. 374 to support the point. He also decided that the claim was in time.

Against the above decision the Secretary of State for India in Council appealed to the High Court.

The Advocate-General contended that the lower court erred in holding that it had jurisdiction to try the suit. It should have held that the court's jurisdiction was barred by section 15 of the Cantonment Taxation Regulations. It was an error to hold that the Cantonment Magistrate should have assessed the rate on the net profits. The District Judge was wrong in holding that the claim was not barred by limitation under article 14 of Schedule 1 to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

The arguments of counsel were proceeding, when the court rose for the day.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. Weldon instructed by Mr. Craige appeared for the Western India Turf Club.

TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF LAND.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

PIRSAB VALAD KASIMSAB ITAGI AND ANOTHER (ORIGINAL DEFENDANTS—APPELLANTS) *v.* GURAPPA BASSAPPA KADGI. (ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF—RESPONDENT.)

This was a second appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Dharwar.

In the first Court, the plaintiff had sued to recover possession of certain land and for mesne profits. He alleged that his adoptive father Bassappa was owner of the land was adopted the plaintiff on condition that his (Bassappa's) wife Rachavva should enjoy the property during her lifetime. Rachavva, as stated by the defendants, had made a lease to them for 25 years far removing grass roots. She died in 1907. The plaintiff contended that she being a Hindu widow could not alienate the property beyond her lifetime and, therefore, even if the alienation was proved, he (the plaintiff) was not bound by such alienation.

FIRST DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The first defendant contended that he had no knowledge of the conditional adoption of the plaintiff. The lands being in a bad condition were leased to them by Rachavva for removal of grass roots in 1902 under a registered deed. Rachavva had made the lease as manager of the family for a proper consideration and for the protection and improvement of the property. The plaintiff had during the last two years taken one-fourth of the produce, alleging himself to be Rachavva's heir. He was, therefore, estopped from disputing the lease. He (the defendant) had, relying on the lease, spent Rs. 450 for removing the grass. Finally, the defendant contended that the plaintiff having been adopted under a condition was not entitled to maintain the suit.

SECOND DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The second defendant, like the first contended that he had improved the land by spending Rs. 700 for removing the grass roots and that plaintiff could not get any relief without indemnifying him.

The learned Sub-Judge held that, as the provisions of the adoption deed were to take effect after the death of Bassappa and Rachavva, it was a will, and therefore, did not require registration. He further held that Rachavva had not alienated the lands for any of those necessary and authorised purposes which alone could justify an alienation by a Hindu widow beyond her lifetime. The removal of grass roots was no "necessity" authorising a Hindu widow to alienate her husband's property for such a long term so as to bind her adopted son after her death. Nor was it such an improvement as to compel plaintiff to pay for it before getting possession of the lands.

The learned Sub-Judge, accordingly, made a decree in favour of the plaintiff, giving him possession of the lands and Rs. 102 for mesne profits for 1907 and 1908 and further mesne profits from date of suit to date of delivery of possession, with costs proportionate to the claim awarded.

The learned appellate Judge confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs, holding on the authority of *Ganapa Sana v. Sulei Sauna* (10 Bom. L. R. 927) that a widow may not alienate merely in order to improve the estate.

The defendants appealed. Mr. Palekar appeared for the appellant:

Mr. N. V. Gokhle appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reserved judgment.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

Failing to Cover up a Well.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

LUXMIDAS RAVJEE TAIRSEE (Applicant), *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY BY DR. DARABSETT, DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER. ..... (Respondent).

This was an application in revision from the sentence of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the petitioner, under Section 471 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, for non-compliance with a requisition made on him by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 681 of the Act, to fill in or hermetically cover a well situated at Walkeshwar Road.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the petitioner:

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner issued a notice to the petitioner on 17th February 1913, requiring the latter to fill in or hermetically cover a well in his premises, as the well contained malarial larvae and was, therefore, a nuisance within the meaning of Section 381 of the Act. The notice was served on the petitioner on 1st March 1913 and required him to carry out the requisition within a month from the service thereof. The petitioner failed to do so and hence he was prosecuted in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate. At the hearing, the petitioner contended before the Magistrate that the approval of the Standing Committee, necessary under the Section 381 of the Act, had been obtained by the Municipal Commissioner by suppression of certain material facts and misrepresentation in one important respect. He also contended that the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner was arbitrary and not judicially exercised.

In order to substantiate his defence, the petitioner applied to the learned Magistrate for permission to put in certain correspondence which had passed between him and the Municipal Commissioner and for issue of witness summonses on the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The application was refused by the learned Magistrate, who held that, under Section 482 of the Municipal Act, the notice signed by the Commissioner, purporting to set forth his opinion, was sufficient evidence of such opinion, and, having regard to Section 117 of the Evidence Act and the provisions of Section 482 of the Municipal Act, the question whether the Commissioner had come to a right conclusion or not, was not relevant. He, therefore, convicted the petitioner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MAGISTRATE WRONG.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, observed that the learned Magistrate was wrong in denying to the petitioner an opportunity to prove his case. Mr. Justice Heaton, who delivered the judgment of the Court observed that he did not propose to go in detail into the questions which had been raised, because it was admitted that the accused person was entitled, like any other person being tried for any other offence, to adduce evidence on his behalf. What the Magistrate had done was to refuse to allow him to adduce evidence, and the reasons given by the Magistrate certainly did not satisfy their Lordships that he was right. It was quite open to him to ask the accused or his pleader to explain the relevancy of the evidence which he proposed to adduce and, on that explanation, the Magistrate might decide whether he would or would not allow the evidence to be adduced.

EVIDENCE RELEVANT.

But, on one point at least, His Lordship said, he felt confident that the evidence was relevant, namely, that the approval of the Managing Committee had been obtained on a representation of facts which in very material particulars were not accurate, and, therefore, no true approval had been obtained, in which case the requisition of the Municipal Corporation would not be a proper requisition.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction and directed the Magistrate to dispose of the accused's application to adduce evidence according to law and to finish the case accordingly.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Dismissal.

854-13—M. B. Chothia Bai Navajbai widow and anr. v Hormusji Sorabji Kavarana and anr. Patell and Ez.

For Consent Decree.

478-13 Madhowji K. and C. Ratansi Narotam v Kahanji Narotam and ors.

For Exparte Decree.

36-13—Captain and V. Abdul Azuz v Mishare Simon Tom. Cragie B. and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard.

1276-12— Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

677-11—Sham. M & H. Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Worliwalla & ors. Mulji Kh. & Th. Jehangir & S. Manchershaw & N. For further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Coll Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsee & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay, v. Mirza Manomed Shirazi. Shroff D & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandealy Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

699-13—Pest. R K & Co. Grace Edith Hemmingway v. Wilmot Harrison. Little & Co.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Mohan Chhota with theft and cheating. In the first case, the accused, who was employed in a tea-shop belonging to one Padamsing Liladher and situated at Kalbadavie, got a few hours' leave to attend a funeral, and some time after he had gone away, a sum of money was found missing from the shop. Subsequently he got an employment in a shop belonging to one Adamally Mohamed at Lohar Street. He was sent by his master from the Income Tax office to get some papers from the shop. He got the papers and also Rs. 25, saying that the complainant wanted them. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo an aggregate term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.

Mr. E. L. Wilson residing at Victoria Bunder Colaba reports that on Tuesday evening, between 5-45 and 7-30 p.m., he missed a gold watch and chain worth Rs. 215 from his bedroom. The Police are making enquiries.

FATIMABAI ROGAY DISPENSAY.

At the Fatimabai Rogay Charitable Dispensary, during the last month the total number of patients treated was 10,404, of whom 4,548 were Malis, 3,240 females and 2,6164 children. The average daily attendance was 346.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR-CAR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Ishak Baba Mia, a motor-car driver, with rash and negligent driving. The evidence showed that the accused drove at a speed of 20 miles an hour and almost ran into the Arsenal Guard at Colaba. If the men had not promptly stepped aside there would have been a fearful catastrophe. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, one Ramchander was charged with housebreaking with intent to commit theft. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was found on the first floor of the house in which Mr. Dinkar Vardhe, a High Court pleader lived. He tried to escape by climbing down the gutter pipe but was chased and arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment,

CHARGE UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories for the Bombay Presidency, charged Mr. Dhunjibhoy, Manager and Proprietor of the Commercial Press, situated in Ghoga Street, Fort, with not keeping his premises clean in accordance with the rules laid down in the Indian Factories Act. After evidence had been heard the Magistrate found the charge proved and fined the accused Rs. 15.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Khan Saheb M. H. Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Meer Alam, a Pathan, with possessing arms without a license. The evidence showed that on receiving information that the accused, who resided near Two Tanks, was in possession of fire-arms which he intended handing over to another Pathan, Inspector Taki watched his movements and arrested him on Monday last at about 9 p.m. The accused was searched, when he was found in possession of one six-chambered and one five-chambered revolver of German make.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying the arms were given him by some other Pathan to be kept. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST HOTEL-KEEPER.

LEGALITY OF NOTICE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate, the legality of a notice was argued which had been issued at the instance of a railway guard Mr. P. A. Collins against J. T. Baria, manager of the London Hotel at Grant Road calling upon the latter to show cause why process should not be granted against him for wrongful distress under the Small Causes' Court Act and for criminal misappropriation, of property.

Mr. Craige, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended.

The complainant alleged that he and his wife lived in the London Hotel for over a month and at the end of June they were driven out of the Hotel by the accused. The accused would not let them take their luggage because his bill, amounting to Rs. 130, was not paid. Subsequently also the accused had refused to hand him over his luggage.

The defence was that the complainant put the respondent off from time to time for the hotel charges on various pretexts. When the defendant wanted to file a suit in the Small Causes' Court, the complainant requested him not to do so, as, he said, that would interfere with his prospects of securing service on the railway, telling him that in the meantime he would leave his baggage as security and would take it away after paying the bill.

Mr. Nariman argued that the section under the Small Causes' Court Act of wrongful distress for arrears of rent did not apply to the defendant as a hotel-keeper. This section related to landlords and tenants for arrears of rent. A hotel-keeper's charges for boarding and lodging could not be called rent and his position was quite different from that of a landlord. A hotel-keeper could not refuse admission to the public if they offered to pay but a land-lord could. The charge of criminal misappropriation could not be sustained as the respondent detained property under a bona-fide belief that he had a right to do so. Besides he had not converted it to his own use.

His Worship discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint. His Worship held that the section of the Small Causes' Courts Act did not apply to hotel-keepers and there was no misappropriation of property as there was a bone-fide civil dispute.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 8th

S. S. Evandale	Adam	Penarth Aug. 30
S. S. Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	Calcutta Sept. 26
S. S. Soyo Maru	Maki	Abadan Sept. 28
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi Oct. 6

DEPARTURES.

October 8th

S. Nippon	Frenovich	Kobe
S. India	Talbot	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Wednesday:—

S. S. Taiyabi	Kass	Mauritius via Karachi
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Salsette	for	Aden
,, Evandale	for	Burrow-in-Furness
,, Barjora	for	Persian Gulf
,, Soyo	for	Mahomera

* To arrive.

S. S. Evandale:—The steamer Evandale, 2464 tons Captain W. Adam arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Penarth, which port she had left on August 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Baron Dalmeny:—The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2503 tons, Captain E. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on September 26th with a cargo of Coal.

S. S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2924 tons, Captain Y. Maki, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Abadan, which port she had left on September 28th with a cargo of liquid fuel.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 6th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taiyabi:—The steamer Taiyabi 2041 tons, Captan H. E. Kass, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, iwth a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta left Liverpool outward bound on the 4th instant.

WEDNESDAY, October 8th 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	gents.
A.	Taibye	Kass	A. M. Jeewanji
B.	Norgmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R.	Scawarrenfels	Ketnwien	T. M. & Co
F.	Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
G.	Manunadi	Ahmed	P. S. N. & Co
H.	Dactia	Donovan	W. & A. & Co.
M.	Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y. Co
N.	Evandale	Adam	J. F. & Co
P.	Wachtfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK

1.	Umono	Forest W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Scindia	Nelson W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Istrar	Jacob T. M. & Co
4.	Aleppo	Jones J. F. & Co
5.	Islami	Hughes T. M. & Co
6.	Baron Innerdale	Solister J. Y. & Co
7.	Volumnia	Plough T. M. & Co
8.	Ikonus	Piegott M. M. & Co
9.	Habsburg	Seberich A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chakrata	Smith M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Persia	Bradshaw P. & O. S. N. & Co
14.	Dwarka	Moxon M. M. & Co
16.	Mansuri	Gore T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co
Satrunji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
Devanan	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
Highland	Mountain	Scott
Hosetee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Kilsorou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Nonia	Minert	M. M. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Dia	Fenwick	M. M. & Co
Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR HALF YEAR.

At a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday, a Note on the Revenue Receipts of the half year ending 30th September, was submitted, from which the following is taken:—

When framing the Budget for the year 1913-14, the Trustees, in view of the favourable monsoon and the actual result of the year 1912, estimated the gross revenue under all heads, excluding Special Receipts, at Rs. 88,73,802, being an increase of Rs. 3,18,150 over the previous year's estimates.

This expectation, judging from the working of the half year ended 30th September, will be more than realized.

The following statement compares the half year's Revenue with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

	1912-13 Rs.	1913-14 Rs.
Bandar Properties	13,18,000	14,20,000
Prince's & Victoria Docks.	20,84,000	25,06,000
Merewether Dry Dock	76,000	86000
Interest & Miscellaneous	2,64,000	2,72,000
Port Department	1,32,000	1,46,000
	39,04,000	44 30,000
Pilotage Department	1,38,000	1,46,000
	40,42,000	45,76,000

The result shows an increase of Rs. 5,34,000 vore the same period of last year, which must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

BANDAR PROPERTIES.—There was practically no fluctuation as compared with 1912-13, except for slightly larger receipts from Ground Rents, and wharfage on kerosine oil. There was a total increase of 72,000 Rs. on this head while a decrease of 69,000 Rs. was budgetted for.

PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.—Increase occurred in all heads of Dock Revenue; wharfage fees on goods, Uncleared Warehouse Rents, Ground and Shed Rents, Dock dues on vessels, Cranage, and Night and Holiday work all being in excess of the corresponding half year of 1912-13. The increase in wharfage fees Rs. 2,72,000, was due mainly to imports of rice, machinary, iron piece goods, and exports of wheat, cotton, cotton seed and maganese ore.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY!
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE GENTS' HOUSE.
HIGH GRADE
Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35
All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort.
BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes as good as new.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
REPAIRS—A Speciality.
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St. BOMBAY

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watsons' Hotel,
BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.
326.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

EX-GOVERNOR SULZER.

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The impeached Governor, Mr. William Sulzer, has just completed his fiftieth year. A lawyer by profession, says "The Manchester Guardian," he was elected to the New York State Assembly at the early age of twenty-seven, and three years later became Speaker of that House. While a representative at Albany he was a faithful servant of Tammany and its "boss," Richard Croker. In 1895 he was elected to the Federal Congress as member for a New York constituency. In 1911 the new Democratic majority in the House of Representatives rewarded him for his long party services by making him Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

His selection last autumn as Democratic nominee for the New York Governorship was a bitter disappointment to those members of his own party who wished to overthrow "boss" domination in State affair. He was described as in every way a "cheap man"—vain, flighty, and insincere. His candidature was supported by the present Tammany "boss," C. F. Murphy, and it was generally predicted, on the basis of his previous record, that if elected he would be a mere tool of Tammany.

At the November election Mr. Sulzer was placed in office by a vote of 649,000, as against 444,000 for the Republican candidate and 393, for the Rooseveltian Progressive. He had not been seated long in the Executive chair before he showed that both the Tammany and the anti-Tammany forces were mistaken in their judgment of him. The eighteen years he had spent at Washington had left him somewhat out of touch with the details of State politics. On coming back to Albany he had expected to be Governor in fact as well as in name. He kept, for instance, in his own hands the patronage on which Murphy was counting as a Tammany perquisite. Discovering corruption in certain of the State offices, he "cleaned them up" one after another, dismissing the heads of these departments, Tammany men though they were. He ignored the dictation of the "boss" in filling vacancies in the judiciary. Most serious of all, he made an honest attempt to carry out his own election pledges to give the people "direct primaries," a reform that had been nominally endorsed by Tammany itself, but without the least intention of bringing it about, as it would strike at the root of the power of the "machine."

THE "BOSS" TAKES ACTION.

When the Governor vetoed a bogus direct primary bill and called a special session of the Legislature to pass a genuine one, Murphy realised that it was time to act. Knowing where his enemy was most vulnerable, he induced the Legislature to appoint a Committee "to investigate into, ascertain, and report upon all expenditures made by any candidate voted for at the last preceding election by the electors of the whole State, and upon all statements made by and on behalf of any such candidate for moneys or things of value received or paid out in aid of his elections." This Frawley Committee, as it was called, from the name of its chairman, reported on August 11 that its hearings had disclosed such unlawful conduct by one candidate as to warrant and require an immediate and separate report in respect thereto.

The candidate whose misdeeds demanded instant attention was, of course, Mr. Sulzer. The main charges against him were that he had understated the contributions he had received for campaign purposes, and had devoted the surplus to private uses, including speculations on the New York Stock Exchange; that he had been engaged in these speculations at a time when, as Governor, he was earnestly pressing for legislation against the Exchange; and that, as Governor, he had punished legislators who opposed him by vetoing legislation enacted for the public welfare, and had traded Executive approval of bills for support of his direct primary and other measures. At 5-15 a.m., on August 13, after a session that had been protracted through the night in order to give time for the necessary number of Tammany legislators to arrive from New York, the Assembly, by a vote of 79 to 45, adopted a resolution of impeachment. The articles included the findings of the Frawley Committee, and accused the Governor not only of various misdemeanours but of larceny, in turning campaign cheques to his own use; of wilful and corrupt perjury, in filing a false statement about them; and of felony, in fraudulently inducing his secretary and others to withhold testimony from the Committee.

The validity of the impeachment proceedings was at once challenged by the accused. For one thing, the main offences alleged against him were not misconduct in the Governorship, as he had not taken office at the time. A wider objection was raised against the competence of the Assembly to take up such a question at all in an extraordinary session specially called to consider another subject. This contention, however, was decided against the Governor in the course of a case heard last Thursday in the Supreme Court of Justice of New York.

Another fine point is whether the bringing of the impeachment by the Assembly automatically suspends Mr. Sulzer from his official functions and places, the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. M. H. Glynn, in the Executive chair. The State Constitution provides for such succession "in case of the impeachment of the Governor." Mr. Sulzer and his friends argue that the mere preferring of articles of impeachment does not constitute impeachment within the meaning of this clause. They point also to a provision that "no judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted." By prescribing definitely that judges shall be suspended immediately the impeachment proceedings begin, and using a different terminology in the case of the Governor, the Constitution evidently intends, so it is argued, that the Governor shall not be removed until the impeachment has been completed by his conviction. If this is not the correct interpretation it would be possible at any time for a hostile majority in the Assembly to keep a Governor permanently out of office by starting a succession of impeachment proceedings against him on any trivial grounds. This point, again, has been decided against Mr. Sulzer by the judicial ruling last week.

BRITAIN'S NEW AIRSHIP.

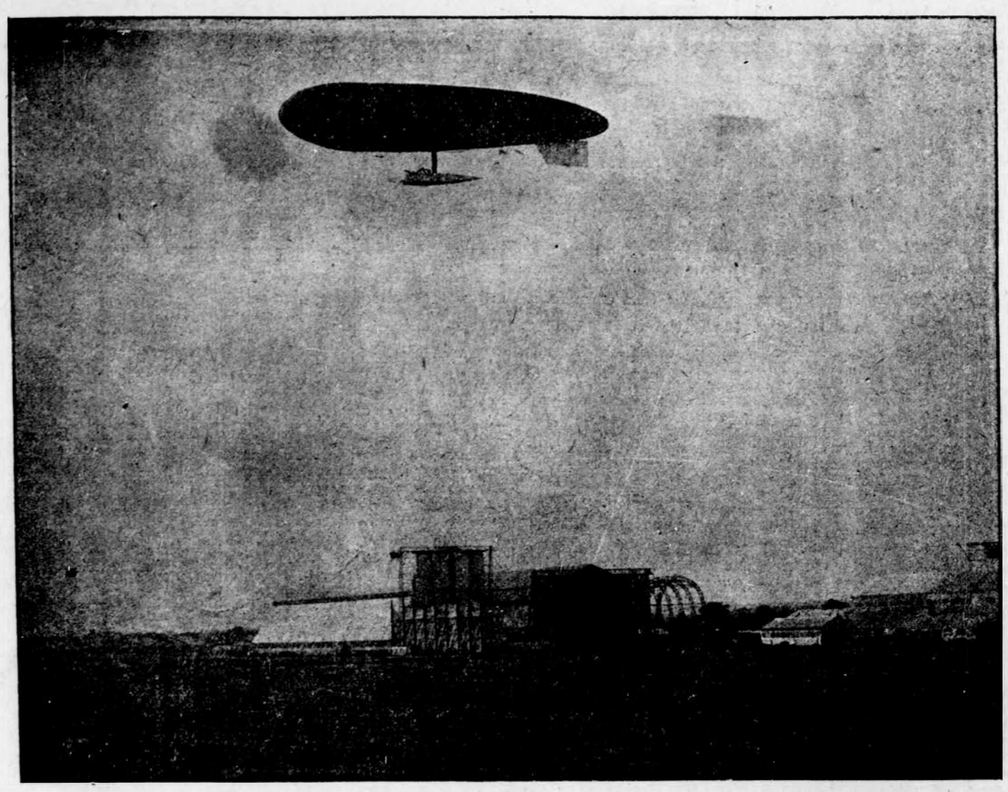


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

His Majesty's Airship Eta Returning to Farnborough after eight hours' successful flight.

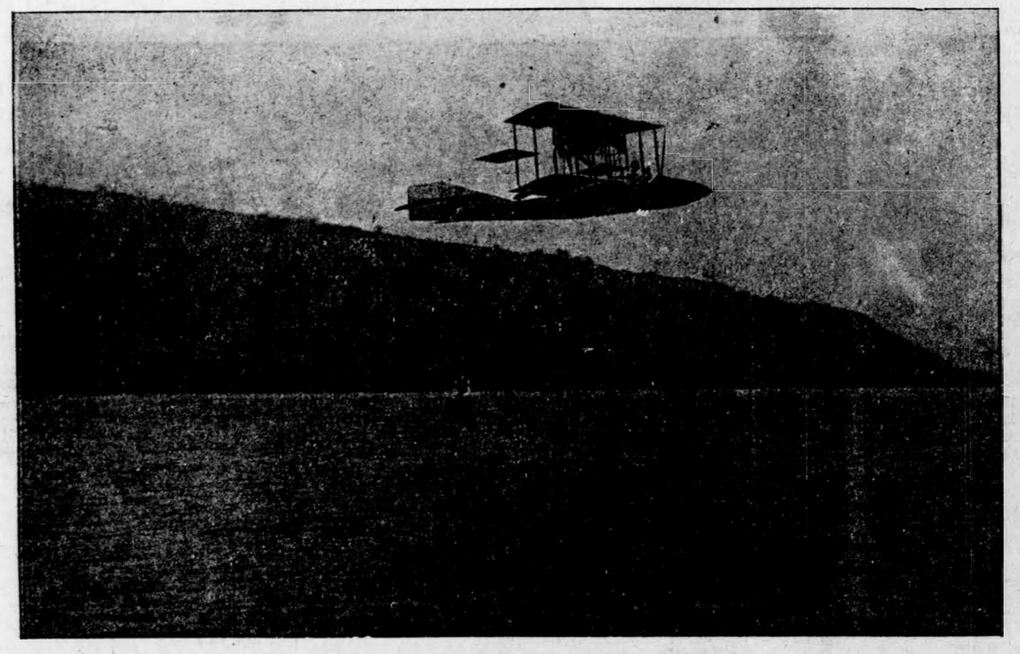


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The wonderful flying-boat inveated by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the American airman, recently shown to the Admiralty experts.

M. PAUL LEFEBVRE.

A MODERN HERMIT.

M. Paul Lefebvre, of 106, Boulevard de Jourdan, is "un type" only thinkable in Paris, where "types" flourish. For several days now he has been keeping neighbours in that outlying quarter in a state of pleasant ferment. M. Paul Lefebvre is a Parisian hermit—a St. Simon Stylites de nos jours. His hermitage is a wooden hut built with his own hands, and his pillar a ladder some 15ft. high, from which he surveys, silent and solitary, the battling crowd beneath. Immobile, he perches there for hours, answering not a word to questions and jeers.

Of course, the police would like to do something, but what can they do? M. Paul Lefebvre is within his rights in taking his ease where he pleases, and in his own property, for which he has paid over £3,000. For the "savage," as they call him in the Boulevard de Jourdan, is, it is rumoured, a millionaire—at all events, a man of wealth and standing. Does not his mother drive up every day in a great motor-car "with a footman," as with bated breath they informed me when I visited the hermitage this afternoon?

In spite of a downpour there was a tolerable crowd in front of No. 106. The building is a mere hut, some 10ft. high, with a frontage almost entirely of glass, reminding one of a photographer's studio. It is cut off from the road by a 6ft. wooden paling, surmounted by a wide meshed wire netting as many feet high again. Against the netting were propped two ladders, and from it at intervals were hung placards in the hermit's writing. One requested spectators "not to smash the windows or throw bottles at my head." Another begged the "Journal," a morning paper which has been featuring the hermit, "not to object to my posture." A third was dedicated "to my unfinished dream."

ST. SIMON STYLITES.

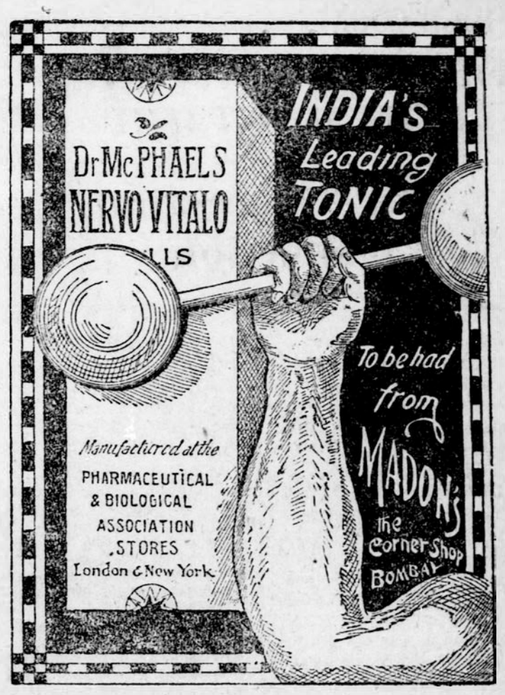
Unfortunately the modern St. Simon is not, like his prototype, always on view, and the ladders were tenantless. Presumably M. Lefebvre was at lunch. However, I was privileged to have a glimpse of him for a moment, when he came forward to the glass door of his hermitage and stood there as if hesitating whether to "devote" himself to make a Parisian holiday. But either the rain damped his ardour or he did not consider that he had a full enough house, for after raising our hopes to fever-pitch by opening the door he closed it again and retired. He is a short, rather "scrubby" man, dressed as far as I could see as a respectable artisan, neither wild-locked nor wild-eyed—in fact, a rather disappointment as hermit. He is not, it appears, at the first of his vagaries. Before he built his hut in the Boulevard de Jourdan he lived in a similar house near the Gare Montparnasse, the site of which this up-to-date hermit recently rented to a cinema—of all things—for close on £500 a year. For it appears that, in spite of his eccentricity, he is an exceedingly shrewd man of affairs, and manages his large fortune admirably.

He must also be a skilful carpenter, for he has built his own house with his own hands, receiving the materials over the railing—so my informant told me—and paying for them through a hole in the gate. He is a man in the early thirties, and his curious misanthropy dated from a severe illness over ten years ago.

PEASANT AS NOVELIST.

Two years ago a little seamstress, Mdlle. Marguerite Audoux, sprang into fame by a remarkably realistic novel, "Marie Claire," and now a peasant of Auvergne who, whilst holding his plough, minding his cattle, and mowing his field, has found time to study languages and to become a self-taught litterateur, is about to come out with a book in English before it appears in French, and become, perhaps, known to fame. The literary peasant's name is Antonin Dusserre, and the result of his romantic dreams in summarised in a sort of autobiographical novel, called "Jean et Louise," containing numerous picturesque descriptions of the hills and valleys and peasant life of his native Auvergne, interwoven with a simple story of love between a man and a girl, whom tragedy parts in the end.

Antonin Dusserre is a man of middle age, who studied English, German, Latin, and Spanish out of books which he procured when going to Aurillac on market days, and who delighted in reading Shakespeare, Schiller, and "Don Quixote" when the day's labour was over. When "Marie Claire" appeared and there was talk about the book in the daily Press, he wrote to the authoress and asked her to read his manuscript. She showed it to an English journalist, Mr. John N. Raphael, who offered at once to translate it into English and to find a publisher. This is how the book is about to appear in English in a few weeks, before it comes out in the original French. Antonin Dusserre had never come to Paris until this year, and then the life of the great city so frightened him that he remained shut up in his room most of the time and hurried back to his native Auvergne. The people of his native village look upon him as a dreamer and have nicknamed him "The Poet."



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ORIENTAL WORDS IN ENGLISH

An Interesting Collection.

Written for "The Chronicle"

In a recent magazine our attention was attracted to a modern French invasion of the King's English. Not long after I saw among the advertisements of the little sheet that comes weekly to bring smiles and sunshine from the Motherland to all her children in colonial banishment the word *pukka*, which being a good Hindustani adjective, rather startled me in its new surroundings. To be sure we Anglo-Indians have familiarized the world with the terms *sahib*, *memsahib*, *durbar*, *jungle*, *ryot*, *sepoy*, and a score of other oriental terms so that even the uninitiated read without the least hesitation of *pundits*, *rajahs*, and *pariahs* and probably agree with Mr. Punch that *mulligatawny* hails from the Emerald Isle. And yet to see *pukka* in an English advertisement was like meeting a long-haired Tibetan in the Strand and convinced me that there was also an oriental invasion to be accounted for. It may not have been heralded with the honkhonk of the motor-car or have come on the wings of the aeroplane as the continental invasion seems to have done, but with that silent, steady swinging gait characteristic of Eastern travellers, words have entered the boundaries of our language, and with true Oriental indifference to the strangest surroundings have settled and in some cases become Anglicized, although usually they have like the Jew, retained their identity when even the English themselves had lost sight of their extraction.

There is a large family of words domiciled among us that have for many years now been accepted in the most exclusive circles, if I may speak of exclusiveness among words, whose distinguishing mark is the Arabic article *al* which naturally forms the initial syllable. Among these are *alcohol*, *alcove*, *alimbic*, *algebra*, *alkali* and *admiral*, the *l* in this case being changed to *d* for the sake of euphony. We are told that the word *alcohol*, for instance is composed of the Arabic article *al* and *poh'l*, the Arabic name for the fine powder of antimony with which orientals have delighted to point their eyes at least since the days of Jezebel. Afterwards the use of the word was extended to any fine powder produced by trituration or sublimation and by natural inference was soon applied to an essence or spirit and then limited to spirits of wine. Surely the word has proved its right to credentials as oriental traveller.

HOW THE WORDS CAME.

The word *algebra* is fully as interesting. It is of mixed Arabic and Persian descent and in its native land meant the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, especially the setting of bones; but after centuries of application to the reducing of fractions (fractures) to integers it settled itself in a foreign land as the name of a mathematical science. The word *admiral* has not seen such vicissitudes of fortune, but although it became naturalized as an English citizen in the days of Edward II its blood relationship to Arabic and Turkish titles such as *emir* is undisputed.

Assassin has been a murderer from the beginning. The Arabians made a very intoxicating concoction of Indian hemp which they called *hashish*. This, agents selected to commit murders were compelled to drink. They were therefore called hashisheaters or assassins. Later it was applied to a military and religious order founded in Persia at the close of the eleventh century which afterwards made the mountains of Lebanon its stronghold. That it was characterized by a strange mingling, of Magian, Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan doctrines may be seen from Browning's poem. "The Return of the Deusis" in which members of the sect are shown to have given blind obedience to the orders of their chief, supposed to be divinely inspired. This trait has clung to assassins although the ceremonial drinking of hashish has long been forgotten. Others trace its dark ancestry to the founder of a dynasty, Hasan Ben Sabbah, the friend of Omar Khayyam.

The word *carat* (*girat*) in Arabia meant first a pod or husk, then the weight of four barleycorns and so entered the English tables of weight. In this connection too we must remember that we have appropriated the Arabic system of notation and that the words *cipher* and *zero* are but two sons of the same father, *sifr* meaning empty.

THE ORIGIN OF LAKH.

It is not surprising that oriental products, such as attar, cotton, coffee, conna, joas, silk, tea, sugar, gutta percha sago, rattan, and orange, should have brought their oriental names with them to be in some cases Anglicized past recognition, nor that their projeny should bear testimony to European environment, as with cafe for instance. Animals and birds have in like manner taken places in the invading army retaining their oriental names in their new habitat. Among them I shall name only the *giraffe jackal*, *gazette*, *bantam* and *cockatoo*. This reminds me of the *lac* family including *shellac* and *lacquer*. Of course everyone knows that sealing wax is made from a resinous substance found upon certain trees and plants when become infested with myriads of tiny insects, but it is interesting to note that the name *lac* is given in reference to the number in a colony for it is identical with the word *lakh* with which we are so familiar.

To how many of us is not *punch* a delicious drink of more-or-less modern invention? Does it surprise you to learn that it was first an oriental concoction of *five* ingredients? *Sherbet* is common to Turks, Persians and Indians and related to it is the word *sharab*, which our English forefathers abbreviated into *shrub*, a highly spiced drink. A more common descendent is the word *syrup*.

The history of the word *check* is most interesting. It will take no stretch of the imagination to realise that the world as applied to the pattern on cerain kinds of cloth came from the use of a similar pattern on the draughts or chess board, but the use of the word as an exclamation indicating a sudden stop or repulse is even more closely related to the game. It comes from a Persian word meaning "The King" or "The King in danger" while *checkmate* is literally "The King is dead."

We find Xenophon and other Greek writers using the word and at once feel inclined to seek for it a Greek origin, when to our surprise we find that the Persian word *pairidaeza* was introduced practically without change into Greek after Alexander's conquests to represent the packs of Persian Kings and nobles and through Xenophon and New Testament writers it entered English.

THE MEANING OF HAREM.

The word *sash* is from the Persian *shast*, a girdle, and *shawl* is common to Arabic, Hindi and Persian for mantle. *Tafetta* comes from the Persian *taftan*, to weave, to spin and may owe its entrance into English to Saracen invaders. To the European student of modern Indian languages *nainsook* looks foreign in its native dress, the Persian character. In this connection there is a word which has recently received new significance in English—I speak of *harem*, but it is amusing that its original meaning was "anything forbidden" referring in particular to the women's apartments in oriental, chiefly Muhammudan houses. It is like a case of reversion to type for it is applied today to a style of dress which many think should be restricted to women's apartments or forbidden. The English word *calico* comes from Calicut the place whence the material was first imported, and *chintz*, is derived from the Hindustani *word chint* whose root means spotted or variegated.

Among the most vividly descriptive words the orient has given us is scimitar which really means the claw of a lion and hence a curved sword. The word *sooth* brings to the mind of the oriental *the* sutee pile with its willing martyrdom for *sati* in Sanskrit is the feminine form of the word meaning true, virtuous.

The Latin name for indigo was *indicum*, the Indian plant and I suppose for almost unnumbered centuries the world had its blue dye largely from India, but here the dye is called *nil* or *lil* from which comes the Arabic *lilak*, the Persian *lilaj* and the English *lilac*, a blue flower.

Of course the word *palanquin* is another form of the common Hindustani *palong*, a bed, the palanquin being a conveyance in which one can recline as on a bed. Then there is our English word *mattress*. Its aloofness piqued my curiosity. It seemed related to nothing else, seemed isolated until I found that it came from an Arabic word *matrah*, meaning literally anything thrown down, a pallet, which is of course the oriental idea of a bed. How strange the mattress must have felt when first raised to the height of a four poster and what must it experience now when it is clapped into a folding bed! For remember the word has antecedents and memories that carry it back to an oriental floor of earth or a tessalated pavement.

DIVAN AND SOFA.

Some words have to a marked degree retained their oriental atmosphere. Take the word *divan*. The very word seems to bring before the mind a rich oriental interior, and one is scarcely surprised to find that *divan* is a council or court of justice. The Moorish generals or barons held their courts seated from a *divan* instead of a throne and the word still suggests its noble origin. In fact the whole idea of reclining ease seems oriental for even *sofa* cannot claim to be English but traces its line to a paternal ancestor who was an Arab. The word was *suffah*, a bench of wood or stone, a couch.

But Anglo-India has furnished most of the more recent recruits. There are Indian words that seem to have no occidental equivalent and some-day they must become accepted as English. Take the word *maidan* for instance. It is too small for a plain. It is not a *meadow*, nor does *downs* express the idea at all. Possibly *common* is the best synonym but that fails altogether to give it the oriental setting and atmosphere it requires.

Not long ago I had the point illustrated from the other side. At a railway station I asked a babu who a *faqir* was, who with his chela was going through his evening devotions on the platform. I was somewhat amused and startled by the reply. "That, Sir, is a monk and that his novice." The monk is occidental, the faqir oriental and an interchange of terms is absolutely confusing.

There is the word *pariah*. It is as well understood in London as here but few Indians will be able to tell you its real signifiance. It comes from South India, is really Malayalam and means a drummer. In their villages the pariahs were the hereditary drum-beaters who assisted at certain festivals by summoning the guests and who performed the lowest menial services generally. The word *banyan* to is an Anglo-Indian word, at least as applied to the tree of that name. Originally it was applied to a tree in Gombroon under which Indian merchants were accustomed to set up a bazaar. Naturally from being the baniya's tree it became the banyan tree as trees of that kind were commonly used throughout Persia as market places. It became the English name of the species. The Indian is *bar*. Many of the words that are to-day entering English from Indian languages are so inaccurate as to set future philologists guessing as to their origin. A good example is *godown* for *godam*. We complacently use a senseless English phrase to counterfiet the Hindustani. Speaking of incongruities, what could be more absurd than some of our Anglicized oriental words such as Brahmanism, Brahminical, Brahmaic, Brahmanic, and Brahminese? Anglicized to the extent of foreign shirts but alas! worn with the shirt-tails out!

AN ORIENTAL OMNIBUS.

We need not regret this oriental invasion too seriously for there is every indication of the vital principle of the survival of the fittest, even among words and oriental words are often exceedingly picturesque, suggestive and expressive. The word *pukka* which attracted our attention is an oriental omnibus, if we may be allowed the expression. When used to qualify fruit, it means ripe, when applied to a wall or building or the material of which it is made, it signifies strong or lasting and *pukka* wall is one made of stone or baked bricks as contrasted with one of earth, and if descriptive of a person it means "out and out," as a *pukka* sahib or nation. As English spreads over the earth, the languge takes to itself the treasures of each land and tenaciously holds them as trophies of conquest, as linguistic hostages.

A LADY NOVELIST.

POSES IN BED.

(From our Correspondent).

PARIS, Sept. 11.

Mme. Alice Crespy, heroine of the "cause celebre" of Agen, who a month ago was found not guilty of having murdered her lover, the Abbe Chassaing, has been in Paris for a week now seeing publishers and journalists by the dozen.

You may remember that the good lady was by way of being a poetess and woman of letters in general, and there was much talk during the trial of her volume of poems. "The Double Perfume," in which she celebrated in verses, which made up in passion what they lacked in polish, her fateful liasion with the dead Abbe. Now she seems to have made up her mind to make hay while the sun of her brief notoriety is still shining.

She is collaborating in a play and a novel with a young litterateur named Hamel. She supplies (presumably) the facts or the fiction, and he looks after the grammar. The novel is to be entitled "La Trop Aimee,"—the too adored one,—and is to be the story of Mme. Crespy's liaison.

Mme. Crespy is, so she tells us, so weak after her past trials, or rather trial, that her doctor condemns her to bed, and in bed accordingly she has been photographed—elaborately furred wrapped and curled—with her collaborator, M. Hamel, a bespectacled young gentleman, on a chair at her side. When she is sufficiently recovered to get out of bed—and, we hope, of curl papers—she thinks, she says, of giving a series of lectures in the provinces not, of course, for sordid motives of money or notoriety, but to clear her name in the eyes of the world.

The good lady had better make terms for her course of lectures as soon as possible, before a fresh "crime passional" shoulders the drama of Agen into oblivion. The public and the Press have short memories.

POLICEWOMAN'S HONOR.

VINDICATED IN COURT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 9.

The eternal "women's rights" problem has displayed a new phase here, where the first uniformed policewoman ever appointed anywhere, Miss Henriksen, has had to fight for her character in the Norwegian law courts, and has won a brilliant victory.

She has had to proceed against her immediate superior officer, Police Inspector Haraldstad, of Christianssand, for gross insults and slander. He made love to her first, and then hated her and attacked her where, as a woman, she was most vulnerable—in her honour.

The case has caused an enormous sensation throughout Norway. After an investigation lasting several weeks, the Court has ound Inspector Haraldstad guilty and has sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay Miss Henriksen damages £55.

The story unfolded before the Judge was so dramatic that it may be told thus:—

Act 1.—About two and a half years ago Miss Henriksen, a very pretty blonde of engaging manners, barely twenty years old, was appointed to her post out of 117 applicants. Similar appointments were soon afterwards made in half a dozen other Norwegian towns, at the instigation of a powerful Norwegian women's organization with branches all over the country. Inspector Haraldstad, the officer in direct command of the local police force, under supervision of the Chief Constable of Christianssand, is a fine-looking young man, belonging to one of the best families. He had made himself exceedingly popular with the townspeople, and it was generally predicted that his official career would be unusually brilliant. He had already been elected a member of the local town council and occupied a number of other public positions of trust.

Act 2.—The inspector fell madly in love with the beautiful policewoman, who as a matter of course was placed under his command, and it appears that his advances were favourably received by the young lady—at least, to begin with.

Act 3.—For some reason undisclosed her affection cooled, and the lovelorn inspector was seized with fits of violent jealousy, which eventually turned into deadly hatred.

Act 4.—One day a couple of months ago, the inspector handed in a report to the chief of police accusing Miss Henriksen of leading an immoral life, and naming a number of well-known citizens as her lovers. The report concluded with a formal declaration from the inspector that he had himself been guilty of an intrigue with the fascinating policewoman. To aggravate matters he even sent a number of circulars to private people reiterating the charges against Miss Henriksen, and as a result he was suspended and arrested.

In the course of her evidence Miss Henriksen emphatically denied that her relations with Inspector Haraldstad had ever exceeded the limits of propriety. They had exchanged declarations of mutual affection and love but nothing beyond that.

Her evidence was supported in detail by a number of independent witnesses, and the Court gave judgment in her favor—the conclusion of Act 5.

The principal duties of the Norwegian female police are confined to matters of public morality. They are not, for instance, expected to interfere with male prisoners except in cases of extreme necessity.

Female prisoners arrested on social or criminal charges are handed over to the policewoman, who have exclusive powers to deal with them. They may also place women loitering in public thoroughfares under arrest, and hand them over to the nearest male constable, who acts as an escort as far as the station.

She is further empowered to take the statement of her prisoner "in camera," and to make out the report for the Court, where she also has to appear in person and give evidence.

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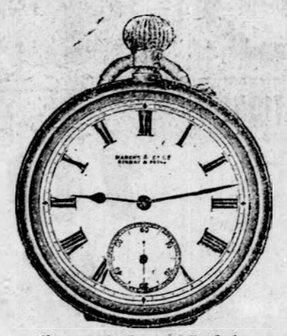

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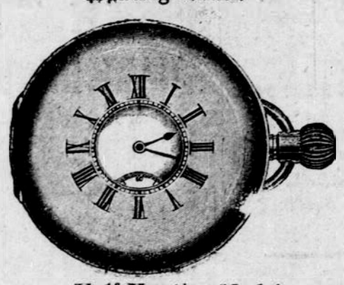

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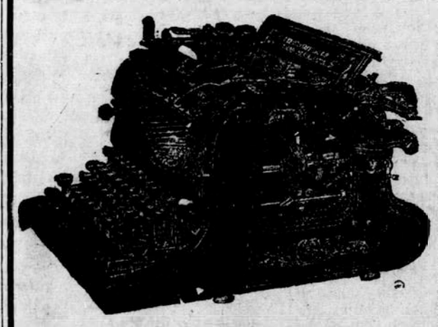

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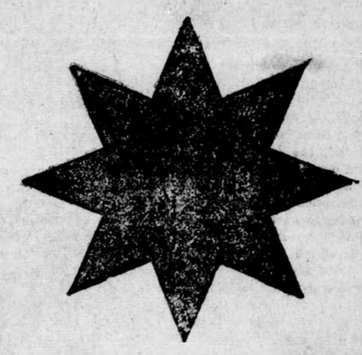

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